THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 14. NO. 21. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Must Hold Up Their End.

The last two weeks in July must hold up their end with the first two weeks as regards sales. We'll take you into our confidence a little and tell you that the first 15 days of this month were record breakers with us. This must continue if possible, and our desire that it shall accounts prices as quoted below. There will be no summer or dress goods in this store September 1st, if prices is any inducement to people to buy.

1-4 off on every dollars worth of dress goods this week. This means $1.00 worth of goods for 75 cents.

Almost

If you are buying many dry goods these days the money we can save you on your purchases will almost pay the expense of a summer trip. That may seem like an extravagant statement. Ask any one of the customers who have thronged our store during the past two weeks' clearing sales and see if they do not tell you that we save them money.

The Quality

of our goods might be questioned after reading these prices, if the people of this community did not know full well that everything which goes out from this store

Must be right

in quality as well as price. "Your money back for the asking" is a guarantee that although prices may seem strangely low at times, the standard of quality is always the same. Every item advertised during these clearing sales means money saving to you if you need the goods.

The sensation of this July Clearing Sale is Our Low Prices on Shoes.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.,

Rhinelander, - - Wisconsin.

CITY LIVERY

DEALER IN ICE.

Free Ice to all Churches

The hearse and one three seated covered carriage free with other rigs at low prices for all funerals.

W. F. BALL, Prop.

Miss Ada Verge is visiting in Antigo.

E. S. Shepard has been in town this week.

Mrs. E. G. Squier and sister are visiting the old home at Winneconne.

Mrs. Abner Conro has gone to Oshkosh to spend the summer visiting relatives.

Dr. Stone has been absent for a week past, visiting friends in New York state.

You can buy a Sewing Machine at Gray's at about one half what you pay elsewhere. *

Mrs. Kate McIndoe entertained a large number of friends at five o'clock tea last Saturday.

Arthur Keyes, of the Northwestern road, is here this week looking after freight business.

Look over the Trojan waist at Gray's before buying. They are just as cheap as poorer made waists. *

John G. Lang came up from Marathon City Monday to look after some business matters.

C. A. Goodyear, of Tomah, was in the city the greater part of this week, on business connected with his new railroad plan.

Any lady or gentleman intending to purchase a bicycle cheap will find it to their interest to call and inspect my wheels now on exhibition at the Second Hand Store. I have as good a line of wheels as there is made and my prices are right. I. E. MACK.

Tommy McDonald has opened a restaurant in the McDermott building on Brown street.

Mrs. Lige Sturdevant left for Oshkosh Tuesday, where she will visit friends and relatives for a few weeks.

Mrs. Wm. Sustins, of Waupaca, arrived in Rhinelander last week, and is with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Rogers.

J. R. Bingham, who is now with the Bradley-Kelley Co., at McNaughton, was in the city, Tuesday, visiting his brother.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

Sheriff Smith left for Chicago Monday night to meet his wife, who was on her way home from a visit to relatives in Iowa.

Those desirous of purchasing patent stoppered bottles for Root Beer can obtain the same at reasonable prices by applying to Arthur Taylor at Rhinelander Bottling Works. tf.

The building next to Squier's jewelry store is being fitted up for a saloon and will be occupied by Gallagher & Frederick, who have run a place for the past year in the Pilon building on Brown street.

Carl Krueger & Co. have purchased the gallery of their late competitor and will add some of the photographic apparatus to theirs. The other material will be disposed of and the O'Donnell gallery permanently closed.

In the vicinity of Boquet, Westmoreland Co., Pa., almost any one can tell you how to cure a lame back or stiff neck. They dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts and in one or two days the trouble has disappeared. This same treatment will promptly cure a pain in the side or chest. Mr. E. M. Frye, a prominent merchant of Boquet, speaks very highly of Pain Balm, and his recommendations have had much to do with making it popular there. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

James Harrigan was in Chicago on business last week.

Will Harrigan was laid up with an attack of fever this week.

Paul Browne spent Sunday with his family at Waupaca.

The Fall & Gilligan mill is closed down this week waiting for logs.

Buy your dry goods at Gray's where you can get them at wholesale prices.

There's a little daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Mack.

Hi Ward and family are spending the week at Tomahawk Lake camping.

S. S. Miller is entertaining his mother, who is from Wausau for a brief visit.

Jamie McIndoe is up from Chicago for a summer's visit with his grandmother.

Harry Woodard and Claude Shepard attended the bicycle meet at Appleton last week.

Full Standard Dress prints at 3½ cents and L. L. cottons at 3½ cents at Gray's. Why pay more at other places.

The Antigo youngsters failed to come up Sunday for the advertised ball game and it is now the intention to have the game played next Sunday.

Joseph Pilon offers his saloon building on Brown street for rent. It is supplied with a complete saloon outfit and can be had on reasonable terms. Inquire at the New North office.

A. W. Brown was called to Oshkosh Monday to give testimony in the Donnelly-Godkin log suit that has been interesting people from this locality for the past year.

A. W. Shelton and family departed Tuesday morning for West Superior, from which place, in company with friends, they will go to North Dakota for a two weeks camping sojourn.

The Rice Lake Leader and the Tomahawk Leader are two new papers on our exchange table. They are both started in excellent shape and give evidence of permanency and prosperity.

The Sutherland Theater Company are playing a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House to good sized audiences. The opening bill of "Jane" was played to a full house and gave very good satisfaction. The company is playing at popular prices, ten and twenty cents getting all kinds of people in.

Mrs. Chas Rogers, who has been a sufferer, for nearly a year, with a diseased bone in the left arm, was operated upon again Tuesday, having the arm taken off at the shoulder. Although in a very weakened condition, she bore the operation well and at this time is very comfortable. She is at the hospital, and is under the care of Drs. Daniels & Packard.

It's a fact that there are more good shots in the local gun club than any similar organization in the state can boast. Harry Ashton made the record Monday of 21 out of 25 clay pigeons and Walt Johnson has the record of the club, 31 successive birds. There has been some talk of a match with an outside organization and we hope some one will come soon.

A Rhinelander man who has saved one hundred and fifty dollars from his day's wages deposited it in one of the banks here yesterday and asked that the certificate of deposit be made payable in gold. The cashier asked him why he made the request and he said, "I have worked hard for that money and I don't want to have to take something for it which won't be worth as much as that is now." He has always been with the Democratic party heretofore.

Mrs. Rhodie of Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to mell I had any thing that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another neighbor had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley Sidney, Mich. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

A little son arrived at the home of P. Hammer last week.

W. B. Cotter, of Hesford, was in Rhinelander Wednesday.

Chas. Inman, of Woodboro, was a Rhinelander visitor this week.

Bert Jenkinson, of Oshkosh, is in the city for a visit with his relatives.

Wm. Ladwig, of Green Bay, was registered at the Fuller House yesterday.

H. D. Baldwin, of Ashland, transacted business in Rhinelander the first of the week.

Al. Mettayer has leased the Wisconsin House and opened it under the name of the Hotel Northern.

Mrs. O. J. Gagnon and daughter, of Merrill, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rogers this week.

Mrs. E. M. Kemp and daughter returned from their visit to Wabash Indiana, last Thursday.

Will Hardell has bought the house of Fred. Anderly, on Oneida avenue, formerly occupied by Gil Clark.

Mrs. J. F. Babcock, of Augusta, has been visiting her husband here for a week past.

John Hagen was over to Hazelhurst and other towns in the western part of the county last week.

The Northwestern company have completed the flagman's house at their crossing with Davenport street.

There is no money in buying cheap goods when you can get the best quality at Gray's at wholesale prices. *

The Priscillas held a reception at the Congregational church parlors, Tuesday evening, for Rev. Miller, the gentleman who is filling the Congregational pulpit during Rev. Chandler's absence. The occasion was a pleasant one.

A local branch of the Home Forum Benefit Order was organized last Friday evening, at Solberg's hall on the North side. S. D. Hayford was elected president and Vincent Divers secretary. Meetings will be held each alternate Friday at the above named place.

Work of clearing up the center of the race track has been underway for several days and will be completed in a week from now. A new base ball park will be laid out near the grand stand and it is the intention to have a number of games here as soon as the new field is ready.

The school library will be open from 2 to 4 p. m. Wednesday's during the vacation. A deposit of one dollar will be required. Text-books may be purchased of librarian and Miss Austin will buy them back in September if owners desire.

IDA VETTING, Librarian.

The Republican county convention will be held at the court house next Wednesday evening, pursuant to the call published elsewhere in this issue. There are to be a set of delegates elected to represent the county in each the state, congressional, senatorial and assembly conventions. There should be good representative men chosen for all these places. The caucuses to elect delegates to the county convention will be held in the various wards of the city on Tuesday evening, the 21st., and each ward will be entitled to two delegates. In the first ward the caucus will be held in the hose house. In the second ward the caucus will be in the store building near Farnsworth's store. In the third ward it will be in the Rhinelander Iron Co.'s shop. The fourth ward will be in the central hose house. The fifth ward in the court house. The sixth ward in the Screen Door Co.'s office. It is likely that there will be a good attendance in all the wards despite the fact that there is no contest on for delegates.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea, Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale at Palace Drug Store. *

A three months old colt for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

Mrs. Fred. Coon went last Friday to visit at her old home in Berlin.

Miss Spaulding, of Oshkosh, is the guest of Mrs. S. S. Miller this week.

Mrs. J. C. Wixson and daughter Inez went to Waupaca Tuesday for a few weeks' visit.

G. G. Hamilton, wife and children, returned the first of the week from their Michigan visit.

A party of young people drove out to Lake Julia last Friday afternoon, and enjoyed a picnic supper.

Next Thursday afternoon, July 23, there will be a trotting matinee at the fair grounds. Keep it in mind.

Mrs. Frank Strope returned to day from Manawa, where she has been visiting relatives for the past month.

Mrs. Sam. Hutchinson returned home Monday from her visit with relatives in the southern part of the state.

You can save money by buying goods at Gray's. Everything in the store is offered at cost for the next thirty days. *

Mrs. M. E. Dawe, went to Whitewater, Tuesday, and will spend several weeks with her parents and other relatives.

The standard magazines and leading dailies are on the tables in the reading room, free to all who wish to read in the room.

Lucille Bishop entertained a large company of her young friends, yesterday afternoon, it being her seventh birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Fred. Moore and son returned from Portage, where they have been visiting relatives for the past two months.

J. F. Miles, of Ashland, who ran for congress in the Ninth District on the Populist ticket, two years ago, has accepted a position as filer for Brown & Robbins.

Miss Lou Snyder, of Chicago, is in Rhinelander, and will spend the remainder of the summer with her relatives here. She is at present the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. M. Hutchinson.

Raspberries are plentiful and are being brought in and offered for sale. The pickers find a ready market for them. Blueberries are also a plentiful crop this year, but few of them have been in the market yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning, of Minocqua, were in Rhinelander, Monday, to place their ten year old son, who has badly crippled feet, under the care of Dr. Daniels for treatment. He was taken to the hospital and was operated upon Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Manning returned to Minocqua yesterday.

The army worm has made its appearance in Oneida county, and considerable damage has already been done. P. J. Lagless, who owns the Sullivan farm about four miles out of the city, has had his crops damaged to a great extent by them. We have been informed that he has been obliged to cut and stack a twenty acre field of oats. This pest, together with the grasshoppers, makes the outlook anything but bright for farmers all over the country, as no section seems to escape them. They have been through Marinette and Oconto counties, taking everything before them.

George Calvin, of Rhinelander, and Miss Hannah Walsh, of Almonte, Canada, were married at the Catholic church in this city last Sunday, Rev. Father Van Roosmalen officiating. Mr. Calvin is a young man who is well known to our citizens, having been a resident of Rhinelander for the past seven years, and holding the position of engineer in the Stevens mill for six years. Miss Walsh is a stranger here, coming from her home but a few days before the ceremony. They are at the Oneida House for the present, but will go to housekeeping as soon as a suitable house can be secured. The New North extends congratulations.

A shooting contest was held yesterday afternoon between Paul Browne and John Reardon on one side and Harry Ashton and Walt Johnston on the other, resulting in a victory for Ashton and Johnston, who got one hundred and seventy out of one hundred, and Browne and Reardon got one hundred and forty-four out of one hundred. The score stood as follows: Ashton, 91; Johnston, 79; Browne, 71; Reardon, 73. As a high wind prevailed during the shooting, the score made is a remarkably good one.

Lute Brown, who has been in poor health for several months, but has kept about at his work most of the time, was obliged to give up and has been confined to his bed for the past week. Today he was taken to the hospital, where he will undergo an operation. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Tuesday evening as Margaret Morrison was passing along the street in front of the opera house, the bill board in front of the door was blown over on her, causing quite a severe injury. It struck her on the leg, and a nail in the board cut a deep gash in the calf of the leg. Dr. Packard dressed the wound, and the little girl is comfortable, although it will probably be some time before she will be able to walk.

C. A. Goodyear, of Tomah, was in Rhinelander yesterday and the day before, looking up the chances for extending his logging railway to Rhinelander, as only about eight miles intervenes between the present terminus of Mr. Goodyear's line at Camp Josie in Sec. 35, T. 37, R. 7E. The extension of this line to Rhinelander would virtually give us a direct branch from the main line of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., only three miles longer than the Soo. Mr. Goodyear seemed to be surprised to learn of the magnitude of the business to be gained should his line be extended, and before he left for home he submitted a direct proposition to the citizens here, which was, in substance, that we grade and tie three miles of the distance, give depot site on west side, and insure good shipping facilities. The proposition was promptly acted upon by the Advancement Association and accepted. The best means was fully discussed as to how to raise the funds with which to carry out our part of the proposed contract, and it was the sense of the meeting, unanimously expressed, that it should be raised by bonding the county, so that the expense would fall equally on those benefited. The Advancement Association have added two more prominent shippers to the other committee, and an earnest and lively effort is being made to bring the enterprise to a realization.

More Fun.

The Agricultural Society will give a matinee at their grounds, next Thursday afternoon, July 23. They have secured several outside horses, and there promises to be a lively time. J. W. Pitcher, of Antigo, will enter Dollie P., a good green one, and Gray Eagle, a fast pacer. Tally Ho is home again and helps to swell the home brigade, and is in shape to show some fast time. The liverymen will run conveyances to the grounds, and a large crowd is expected.

Build Up While You Work,

With Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 24 for Brain Fag, General Debility, and all forms of Physical Weakness. For sale by druggists.

Dickens' Personal Side.

Stephen Fiske, who probably knew Dickens as intimately as did any American, has been induced to write of "The Personal Side of Dickens" for the September Ladies' Home Journal. Mr. Fiske often spent seasons with the famous novelist at Gad's Hill, and his article will describe the incidents of these visits, Dickens' home life, his method of working, and his pastimes. It will possibly surprise Dickens' friends to learn, through Mr. Fiske, that a considerable portion of his library was made up of dummy books, which however, offered the author a target for some of his delightful satire in giving them titles, and afforded his guests great amusement.

Half Rate to St. Louis, Mo.

On account of the National Populist Convention and American Silver Convention, the North-Western Line will, on July 19th, 20th and 21st, sell excursion tickets to St. Louis, Mo., and return at half rates—one fare for the round trip—good for return passage until July 27, 1896, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

A Social Responsibility

Rests upon every head of a family to direct every member going to or coming from the East to take the "Soo Line" that runs through the country where civilization first gained a foot-hold upon the American continent and where liberty was cradled. Call on nearest "Soo" Line agent for "Summer Outings" or write W. R. Callaway, Minneapolis.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

HAVING sanctioned the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the British government has now acquiesced in the demand of the opposition for the appointment of a select committee of parliament to investigate the affairs of the British Chartered South Africa Co. The committee can not sit until next session.

AT Venice, the other day, in honor of the American war ships lying there, all of the vessels in the basin of St. Mark were ordered to hoist their gala flags. The Italian dispatch vessel, Galilleo, also fired a salute of 21 guns. The United States consul, Mr. Henry A. Johnson, gave a banquet to the American colony in honor of the Fourth.

THE prospects of a general coal strike in England is being discussed. The employers are trying to effect a ten per cent. reduction in wages, and the miners of Derbyshire and Lancashire have already refused to accept the proposition. Such a strike would have a serious effect upon the railroads, which have lately been enjoying a boom.

IN the great city of Paris the increase of population in the last five years has amounted to but 64,000 against London's 200,000 in the same period. The ports along the channel and Bay of Biscay are shown by the last quinquennial count to be declining in population. Only in a few manufacturing centers are slight increases shown.

THE state assessors of Maine are making their annual tour of the wild lands. The lands are so wild that in some sections the valuation has not gone up four cents an acre in forty years. The trees are so thick that they choke each other's growth. Maine forests have only had their edges trimmed by the lumber consumers in their rage for deforesting.

THE bees of the Boston mountain range in Arkansas are very industrious this year. The production of honey is so great that the farmers are hard pushed for a place to put it. All the barrels and tubs have been used up, and the supply of cotton baskets, which have been lined with heavy cloth, will soon be exhausted unless the bees conclude to take a rest.

A CURIOUS point has cropped up in the court of appeals, London. A railway employe, who is insured against all kinds of accidents, sustained a shock which permanently incapacitated him, through witnessing an accident. The question was, could he recover under the policy? and the court decided he could. There is to be an appeal to the house of lords.

THE population of Persia is less than 10,000,000. The Mahommedan population of the Turkish empire is not more than 15,000,000. The Mahommedan population of the British empire in India alone is more than 57,000,000. The total number of Mahommedans in the world is estimated at about 200,000,000. Probably the largest Mahommedan power in the world is China, but the Chinese government is not officially Mahommedan.

BRADDOCK'S rock on the Potomac, on which the English army under Gen. Braddock landed in 1755 on their way, though they did not know it, to Braddock's defeat, is to be preserved by the Sons of the American Revolution in Washington. The Potomac once flowed close to its base, but now the river has changed its course to the southward, and the rock is in danger of being covered up by the dumping of refuse.

THE Mexican is just awakening to his possibilities as a grower and shipper of oranges. He is discovering that about seventy million people live just to the north of him who are fond of the luscious fruit, and who want it as much between September and December as in any other months of the year. In that period the Florida orange is ripening, and that is the period when the Mexican orange is ready for market.

MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT is a member of the advisory board of the Landmarks club, an organization founded at Los Angeles a few months ago for the preservation and restoration of the old mission buildings and other relics as monuments and landmarks. The club is now engaged in restoring the historical mission of San Juan Capistrand, the most beautiful and elaborate church of those built by the Franciscan fathers.

NOTHING has been heard of the party of astronomers who left California for Japan to observe the eclipse of the sun, and it is feared that they perished in the late earthquake. The party included Prof. Schaeberle, formerly of Ann Arbor, Mich., and more recently of Lick observatory in California. He was one of the most expert and brilliant of American astronomers and his premature death, if this report proves true, will be a most regretable loss to science.

THE Roanoke, the largest American ship afloat, is on her way from Honolulu to New York with the biggest cargo of sugar ever shipped in the world. She has in her hold 5,370 tons of merchandise. The Roanoke was chartered by J. D. Spreckels Bros. & Co. to clear up the export sugar in the island. She is the last vessel that will sail from Honolulu for the Atlantic side this year. Sugar has been going from Honolulu to New York and Philadelphia since January, in order to divert the supply from San Francisco that the market might be overbalanced and prices sent down.

OPENS WITH SONGS.

Hosts of Christian Endeavorers Assemble in Washington.

President Clark Proclaims the Chief Planks in the Platform—The Report of the Secretary Shows a Wonderful Growth.

Washington, July 10.—The fifteenth International Christian Endeavor convention opened here yesterday with an immense attendance. Promptly at the appointed hour the exercises began in each tent with song and prayer, the great chorus of 1,000 voices leading. President Clark in his annual address said:

President Clark's Address.

"Fellow Christian Endeavorers: This is a good year to build platforms. Several have been constructed already. From the great metropolis of the west we can almost hear the resounding blows of hammer and chisel as, in another platform, plank is fitted to plank.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS E. CLARK.

"Our Christian Endeavor platform was built for us at the beginning by providence. Its strength has been revealed by our history.

"My task is an easy one, for I only need write in words what I believe God has written in deeds.

"If I do not state our platform correctly, I do not ask you to stand upon it.

"But if I can read our history aright, these are its chief planks:

"First. Our Covenant Prayer-Meeting Pledge—the Magna Charta of Christian Endeavor.

"Second. Our Consecration Meeting—guaranteeing the spiritual character of the society.

"Third. Our Committee—giving to each active member some specific and definite work 'for Christ and the Church.'

"Fourth. Our Interdenominational and International Fellowship, based upon our denominational and national loyalty.

"Fifth. Our individual Independence and Self-government, free from control of United society, state or local union, convention, or committee; all of which exist for fellowship and inspiration, not for legislation.

"Sixth. Our individual Subordination as societies to our own churches, of which we claim to be an integral, organic, inseparable part.

"Seventh. Our Christian Citizenship plank—Our country for Christ, but, as a society, no entangling political alliances. Our missionary plank — Christ for the world.

"Eighth. Our ultimate Purpose—to deepen the spiritual life and raise the religious standards of young people the world over.

"Each year of the 15 years has been noted for some advance step. Each convention has been signalized by some great thought. 'Citizenship,' 'missions,' 'fellowship,' have been our watchwords at conventions past, and they are our watchwords still; for a step once gained we will not lose. And here is the greatest word and best of all: Spiritual power. 'Washington '96'—may it live in history as the convention of God's power! 1896-7, the year of God's energizing might in Christian Endeavor!

"Then, as steel and copper, hitherto unweldable metals, are welded together by the mighty, subtle power of electricity in a union so complete that no human eye can find the seam, so, by the fusing might of God's spirit in Christian Endeavor, will be welded together fidelity that is true and fellowship that is large-hearted, responsibility that makes strong and loyalty that makes humble and gentle, patriotism and humanity, organization and spiritual power, now and forever, one and inseparable. And 'what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.'"

Report of Secretary Baer.

That portion of the secretary's report which shows the growth of the Christian Endeavor society is as follows:

"Christian Endeavor—It is like a grain of mustard seed which a man took and cast into his garden; and it grew and waxed a great tree; and the fowls of the air lodged in the branches of it. (Luke 13:19.)

"Those few lines give a brief and most accurate account of the beginning and progress of Christian Endeavor. Wonderful indeed has been its growth. Paul has planted, and Apollos has watered, but God has given the increase. Yea, verily, the mustard seed cast into Dr. Clark's garden, the Williston church, Portland, Me., 15 years ago, has waxed a great tree.

"Now, let us count the branches on this great tree. It is a task upon which we enter with enthusiasm. Of the states and provinces that now have each over 100 Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, the Keystone State of Pennsylvania still heads the list with 1,272; New York next, 1,271; Ohio, 1,211; Ontario has now passed to fourth place, with 1,137; Illinois, 1,132; Indiana, 1,132; Iowa, 1,102.

"All Canada has 3,252 societies, and in foreign and missionary lands there are now 5,229 societies enrolled. The United Kingdom has over 3,000; Australia, over 2,000; France, 66; West Indies, 63; India, 128; Mexico, 62; Turkey, 41; Africa, 38; China, 40; Germany, 13; Japan, 66; Madagascar, 53; and so on, until every country in the world is represented, save three or four, making a grand total of 46,125 branches.

"There are now 13,034 junior societies, Pennsylvania leads with 1,224, then New York not very far behind with 1,164; Illinois, 836; Ohio, 716; Indiana, 698; Iowa, 653; Massachusetts, 461; California, 441. Notwithstanding many of the states have made splendid advances in junior societies, Pennsylvania will for the third time secure the junior 'badge' banner for the largest gain in number of junior societies.

It has been decided to hold the next convention in San Francisco. The big tents "Washington" and "Endeavor," each holding 10,000 people, were crowded at the night session, many being unable to gain admission. There were meetings also at seven churches and halls, and all were well attended. The topic at all the meetings was "Christian Citizenship."

The Second Day.

Washington, July 11.—The one topic in the four great meetings of the Christian Endeavor convention yesterday was "saved to serve," and attention was devoted to the junior workers' societies.

One of the features of the meeting was the unrolling of the missionary roll of honor, being lists of names on continuous sheets of paper rolled up on hose reels after the manner of petitions, etc., when prepared for impressive effect. Upon it were the names of 3,869 young people's societies, 2,331 junior societies, representing 33 states, seven territories, seven provinces and four foreign lands, and showing contributions of $134,022.63 to home and foreign mission boards, and $206,150.21 to other denominational uses, a total of $360,172.59. Of this the Clarendon street Baptist society, Boston, and the Calvary Presbyterian society, Buffalo, each gave in excess of $1,000.

The Third Day.

Washington, July 13.—The most remarkable religious demonstration ever concentrated at one spot and probably the greatest this country has ever seen was that of the open-air patriotic song service at the east front of the United States capitol Saturday evening, which has proved a popular public feature of the big Christian Endeavor convention. Fully 25,000 people were within the shadow of the great dome of the capitol to listen to the great 1,000-voice chorus, and the sight was more inspiring than the inauguration ceremonies.

The Fourth Day.

Washington, July 13.—A list of 20 meetings arranged to be held in the tents and churches yesterday afternoon offered varying attractions to the 40,000 Christian Endeavor delegates in attendance upon the fifteenth international convention. These were mostly denominational rallies, and they drew crowds according to the numerical strength of each particular denomination.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Volume of Trade Smaller and Collections Are Unsatisfactory.

New York, July 11.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says:

The usual midsummer dullness in general merchandise markets has been emphasized by unfavorable weather, by uneasiness at the attitude of the Chicago platform toward the finances of the country and by the continued conservatism with which merchants continue to supply their wants. The volume of business appears smaller than last week. Mercantile collections are more unsatisfactory, and there is a disposition among jobbers to look more closely after credits.

Among two dozen staple articles, prices of which form a gauge of the general tendency of values, only one, print cloths, shows an advance over last week, coffee, petroleum, iron, steel, coal and lumber being conspicuous among those prices for which are unchanged. The general tendency of the price movement there was downward, the advance in prints being the result of the shut-down at the east.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States is 219 this week, a smaller number than in the corresponding period in each of the three preceding years.

WANT A NEW TICKET.

Many Democrats, It Is Said, Insist on Another Convention.

Chicago, July 13.—The Chronicle, the democratic organ in this city, which has flatly repudiated the work of last week's convention, says in its issue to-day:

"An overwhelming majority of the democrats of the United States, through their leaders and newspapers, have repudiated the ticket and platform adopted by the Chicago convention last week. The movement in behalf of a ticket and platform which will be truly representative of the national democracy will now be pushed with vigor. The special committee appointed at the conference of sound money democrats held Friday night at the Richelieu hotel will issue an address to the democrats of the United States urging that another national convention be held. The address will declare that the candidates nominated and the declaration of principles agreed upon at last week's convention are not acceptable to the real democrats of the country. In order to preserve the time-honored principles of the party, as well as the party organization itself, it will be insisted that candidates be chosen and a platform adopted worthy of the support and confidence of democrats."

PROHIBITIONISTS' PLANS.

Fight Is Practically Abandoned in Several of the States.

Decatur, Mich., July 13.—The executive committee of the prohibition national committee, in session at Albion, decided to place electoral tickets in the field in all the states but Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and South Carolina. Candidate Levering will be notified of his nomination at Baltimore July 28. The committee is out of debt, with nearly $25,000 on hand. The national headquarters will remain in New York for the present.

MURDERER CONFESSES.

Slayer of Minnie Keil Implicates Her Brother in the Crime.

Bellevue, Ia., July 13. — Christian Eckelebe, who was arrested on suspicion for the murder of Minnie Keil on July 4, and now confined at Andrew awaiting his preliminary examination, has made a confession implicating a brother of the murdered girl as his companion and the instigator of the crime. Miss Keil was shortly intending having a final settlement of her father's estate, whereby the farm would be divided.

Tomb of the First Harrison.

Cincinnati, July 10.—The William Henry Harrison tomb at North Bend was visited by ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Harrison. Gen. Harrison remained in the tomb for fully an hour, noting carefully its location and condition. It is his intention to erect a marble tomb over the present one, which shall mark the resting place for the Harrisons.

Four Killed in a Cyclone.

Petersburg, Va., July 10.—A cyclone visited portions of Dinwiddie and Prince George counties, leaving destruction and ruin in its wake. Dwellings were blown down, and in some instances occupants were more or less injured. In Prince George county four men were killed.

Spain Urged to Be Prepared.

Madrid, July 10.—Senor Mella, Carlist, speaker in the chamber of deputies, declared that the government ought to be energetic in preparing for the inevitable conflict between the United States and Spain, in which Spain would prove her virility and her greatness.

Death of Frank Hurd.

Toledo, O., July 11.—Frank H. Hurd, one of the most prominent democrats in Ohio, and a member of congress in 1874, 1878 and 1882, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged 56 years.

A TERRIBLE WRECK.

Two Trains Crash Together Near Logan, Ia.

Thirty-One Persons Are Killed—The Injured Number Thirty-Nine—Engineer's Mistake of Orders the Cause—Wreck Near Chicago.

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—An appalling accident to an excursion train occurred early Saturday evening at Logan, Ia., 35 miles east of this city, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, in which 31 persons living in this city, Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley and intervening points, were killed and 39 injured. Many of the injured will, in all probability, die.

A Fatal Error.

The wreck occurred as a result of Engineer Montgomery, of the excursion train, mistaking orders. He was ordered to wait at Logan until the fast mail and the east-bound passenger train had passed. He waited for the passenger and then started out, having forgotten about the mail. The trains were going 50 miles an hour, when they met three miles west of Logan.

The two engines crashed together, and in an instant freight and passenger coaches were piled one on top of another. The west-bound train was an excursion train returning from Logan, where a picnic had been held by the Union Pacific Pioneer association. The east-bound train was the fast mail and the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific overland flyer, which left Omaha via the Northwestern at 5:45. It carried two sleepers from San Francisco, one from Denver and one from Portland, buffet, diner, express and baggage cars. It was crowded when it left Omaha. Trainmen think that all of the fatalities must have been confined to the excursion train, since it was made up of lighter coaches, which could easily be crushed by the heavy fast mail.

An Awful Scene.

The scene which followed the crash is indescribable. Both engines and the first passenger coach were demolished. The shrieks of women, the yells of men and the wails of the injured and dying in the gathering gloom rose above the crash of the heavy machinery and the screeching of steam escaping from the wrecked locomotives.

The Union Pacific Pioneer's association is composed of the employes of the Union Pacific system. The larger portion of them work in Union Pacific shops in this city, and as rule have large families dependent on them.

The Dead.

A complete list of the dead is as follows:

A. M. Gerard, 1339 Seventh avenue, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Owen Cavanaugh, Eighteenth and Charles streets, Omaha, aged 14; Willie Cosgrove, 1522 Nicholas street, Omaha; E. G. Winegar, a brakeman, Boone, Ia.; Fred Neilson, Omaha; Lawrence Peterson, engineer waterworks, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Carroll, 1213 North Seventeenth street, Omaha; infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll; Mrs. Bradley, wife of moulder, Union Pacific shops, Omaha; infant of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley; Dudson, son of Sam Dudson, Omaha; William Summit, Missouri Valley; Mrs. Neilson, 222 North Thirty-third street, Omaha; John Perkins, 1442 North Nineteenth street; Pierson, son of Andrew Pierson, machinist, 12 years old; John Larson, 14 years old, 1113 North Eighteenth street, World-Herald carrier; Patrick Scully, stationary engineer, Union Pacific shops, 2524 Center street; Miss Maggie Cosgrove, Eighteenth and Nicholas streets, Omaha; Charles Helman, Missouri Valley, Ia.; William Wilson, Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street, Council Bluffs; Claire, son of Robert Claire, boilermaker, Omaha, head off and body identified by shoes; John Cosgrove, Eighteenth and Nicholas streets, Omaha; James E. Cosgrove, Omaha, head torn off from mouth up, identified only by laundry mark; George A. Lawrence, tinsmith, Omaha; Walter Jennings, Missouri Valley, Ia.; John McDermott, machinist, 1612 Nicholas street, Omaha; Mary Tracy, 1107 North Eighteenth street; Mrs. John Kahler, identified in Council Bluffs, where she lived; infant of Mr. and Mrs. John Kahler, three months old; Phillip Carroll, boy, 1426 North Seventeenth street, Omaha; John Kinzie, Forty-sixth and Cuming streets, Omaha.

DISASTER NEAR CHICAGO.

Picnic Train Wrecked and Five Persons Are Killed.

Chicago, July 13.—An excursion train on the Wisconsin Central ran into an open switch at Altenheim, a suburb ten miles west of this city, Sunday evening, killing five people and injuring about 20. The names of the dead are: Charles Samuels, Chicago; Frederick Keitel, Chicago, Fred Koch, Chicago; Miss Mary Arnold and Miss Mary Hubert.

It is not known who is guilty of leaving the switch open, but pending an investigation the police arrested Conductor Heater, James Grant and William Dolan, the crew of the excursion train, and the crew of the side-tracked passenger train.

Will Wreck Two Engines.

Des Moines, Ia., July 10.—The state fair executive committee has received propositions looking to putting a novel attraction at the fair in September. It is a genuine train wreck. The scheme is to build two miles of railroad track through the grounds and start a locomotive and several cars at each end, to run together in the middle of the stretch.

Was Fatally Injured.

Wichita, Kan., July 11.—"Oklahoma" Harry Hill, a well-known frontiersman whose life has been a romance interwoven with the early history of Kansas and Oklahoma, died in this city from the effects of being thrown from a buggy in a runaway.

Renominated.

Waterloo, Ia., July 10.—Congressman D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, was renominated by acclamation for the eighth time at the Third district republican congressional convention held here yesterday.

Boycott Declared Off.

Peoria, July 10.—The difficulty between the Wabash railroad and the Order of Railway Telegraphers has been adjusted, and the boycott existing since May 1 has been declared off.

Gives Millions.

Vienna, July 10.—It is said that Baron Hirsch's widow has donated $20,000,000 to promote the immigration of Russian Jews to Argentina.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending July 18.

The Merchants' Terminal elevator in St. Louis was burned, the loss being $500,000.

The city directory for New York makes the population of that city over 2,000,000.

The Security Warehouse company's warehouse in Minneapolis was destroyed by fire, the loss being $200,000.

The Music Teachers' National association in session at Denver elected as president H. W. Greene, of New York.

One of the most important squares in Nashville, Tenn., was almost totally destroyed by fire, the loss being $500,000.

The Church of the Visitation, the largest Roman Catholic church in South Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $150,000.

The National Educational association in session at Buffalo, N. Y., elected Dr. R. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, as president.

James D. Gawn, an architect, was convicted at Elyria, O., of burning a schoolhouse in order to get a contract for drafting new plans.

Julius Freudenthal, a merchant in New York for the last 35 years, has disappeared, leaving his creditors in the lurch to the extent of $500,000.

By the explosion of a lamp in the home of Dosty Martin at Malone, N. Y., Mrs. Martin and her mother, Mrs. Treadeau, were burned to death.

In Philadelphia the Robert Smith India Pale Ale Brewing company, organized in 1773, went into a receiver's hands with liabilities of $150,000.

Sir John Pender, the well-known cable magnate, and one of the original directors of the first transatlantic cable company, died in London, aged 80 years.

H. F. Allen and his sister, Mrs. Charles W. Grant, among the heaviest property owners in Jamestown, N. Y., made an assignment with liabilities of $200,000.

While Prof. T. T. Grinley was preparing to make a balloon ascension at Clay City, Ind., a large pole fell, killing Clyde Oberholtz and Herschel Griffiths.

Charles Stark, a saloon keeper at Springfield, O., fatally shot his wife and instantly killed Louie Lauderman, his bartender. Jealousy was the cause.

Romie Cotell, aged 17, was convicted at Akron, O., of killing Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Stone and Ira Stillson March 28. His motive was to assault Flora Stone, their daughter.

CARRIED OVER A DAM.

Four Persons Are Drowned at Lawrence, Kan.

Lawrence, Kan., July 13.—A rowboat containing six people was swept over the dam across the Kaw river just above town at eight o'clock Sunday night and four lives were lost. The dead are: L. C. Study, a printer; Mrs. L. C. Study, his wife; Katie Reynolds, a young girl; infant child of Mrs. Hook, sister of Mrs. Study. All were drowned in the seething waters below the dam. Many persons heard the cries of the imperiled people as their boat was being swept over the dam. Two men who were fishing in the rapids below the dam succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Hook and Flossie Study, a little girl.

Robbed of a Big Sum.

Ottumwa, Ia., July 13.—William Gray, a horse buyer for Crandall & Co., of East Buffalo, N. Y., was slugged at Williamsburg, Ia., Saturday night and robbed of $2,500 in cash and a gold watch and chain. He came from Preston to Williamsburg on a night passenger train about 11 o'clock. As he got off the train he was struck on the back of the neck with some hard instrument. When he came to his watch, chain and money were gone, with the exception of $40 in a trousers pocket which the robbers overlooked. Gray is badly hurt. No clew.

Gentry Was Last.

Elkhart, Ind., July 11.—Hundreds came here from other parts of the country to see the great free-for-all pace Friday in which Robert J., John R. Gentry, Frank Agan and Badge took part. The big race resulted in a handy victory for the great gelding Robert J., who won both heats. John R. Gentry disappointed his admirers by taking fourth money.

Elope on a Bicycle.

Jeffersonville, Ind., July 13.—Of all the thousands who have eloped from Kentucky to this city the first couple to make its escape from opposing parents on bicycles was John Parsons and Emma Black, of Jefferson county. They arrived here by crossing the great railroad bridge. They were united while mounted on their wheels.

Drowned in Lake Erie.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 12.—The barge Little Wissahickon went down on Lake Erie and Capt. McKay, of Bay City, Mich., Mrs. Casey, of Toronto, cook, and a seaman, name unknown, were drowned.

A Fatal Fire.

Toledo, O., July 13.—The MacIlvaen & Sprague planing mill in this city was burned at a loss of $100,000 and Capt. Cook (a fireman) and Policeman Hine were killed by falling walls.

Will Serve Twenty Years.

Paris, Ky., July 10.—Bill Steers, who recently killed Jack Alexander, a nephew of Jefferson Davis, has been taken to the state prison at Frankfort to serve a 20-year term.

Best Part of a Town Gone.

North Conway, N. H., July 13.—The business portion of the town of Bartlett was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday evening, entailing a loss of about $100,000.

Panic in the Spanish Army.

Key West, Fla., July 13.—Advices from Havana state that a panic prevails in the Spanish army in consequence of the terrible increase of yellow fever.

Murder and Suicide.

Auburn, Neb., July 13.—Havlyn Roberts, living about a mile and a half west of Peru, shot his wife Saturday night and later committed suicide.

CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Daring Robbers Commit Many Hold-Ups in Chicago.

Cashier of a Biscuit Company Relieved of $2,000—Seven Robberies in One Day—An Arrest and Confession.

Chicago, July 13.—Four men armed with revolvers entered the office of the New York Biscuit company at 12 o'clock Saturday, "held up" the cashier at the muzzles of their pistols, and, seizing the money prepared to meet the pay roll, made off with it. The robbers secured over $2,000 and escaped without leaving any clew to their identity.

The offices of the company are at Randolph and Morgan streets and there were 400 people in the building at the time. Clerk Edward Hines sat close beside the money, and when the door to the bookkeeper's inclosure swung open and a man entered Hines thought he was a telephone repairman. A moment later he was astonished to see two revolvers pointing at him.

Scooped in the Money.

"Stay where you are," cried the robber, who immediately scooped in the money on the desk and placed it in a sack. Then the thief, with the sack in one hand, and a pistol in the other, backed through the door of the private office and departed through the other door to Morgan street. At the same time his three companions left by the other two doors, joined their companion on the Morgan street sidewalk, and the party fled west through the alley between Lake and Randolph streets. None of the robbers was masked and each was as cool and collected as a person who made an everyday visit to the building.

Seven Hold-Ups in One Day.

One hold-up after another was reported to the police Saturday night until the number reached seven. Officer Sauer, of the East Chicago avenue station, prevented one robbery at Division and Wesson streets at midnight, but was shot three times by one of the highwaymen. The officer will probably die. At 2216 Portland avenue a laundry office was robbed by two boys with revolvers, who had evidently been reading about the "long and the short man." Later a saloon at Fifty-first and Atlantic street was robbed by armed highwaymen. These and other small hold-ups which have been taking place ever since the $2,000 robbery of the afternoon had put the police department almost in a panic. While the North side police were concentrating their efforts to find the slayer of Sergeant Sauer three men held up the saloon of J. M. Mellale at Erie and Market streets and secured $40 dollars.

Made a Confession.

One of the men who held up the cashier of the New York Biscuit company Saturday noon is in the hands of the police. The others will probably be arrested within a few hours. The man now in custody is "Red" Sullivan, well known to the police. Following the shooting of Sergt. Sauer, of the East Chicago avenue station, early Sunday morning, Thomas McGowan and William Cudon were arrested and identified as two of the three men who were in the buggy from which the bullets which wounded Sergt. Sauer were fired. McGowan was arrested and made a confession, stating that Sullivan was one of the five men who robbed the New York Biscuit company's cashier. Officers were sent out and succeeded in arresting Sullivan, and in his possession was found $195 and a 44-caliber revolver.

South Dakota Republicans.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 10.—The republicans in convention here yesterday nominated a full state ticket with A. O. Ringsrud for governor and R. S. Gamble and Coe I. Crawford for congressmen. The entire St. Louis platform was adopted and Senator Pettigrew was severely condemned for his action in bolting the ticket nominated at St. Louis.

Progress of Cholera in Egypt.

Cairo, July 13.—The number of new cases of cholera reported throughout Egypt Saturday was 262. The deaths numbered 221. Among those who died from the disease was Maj. Owen, of the Soudan expedition, who commanded the outposts at Amlugel Wells.

Fell Dead.

Kokomo, Ind., July 11.—John Wallace, wealthy farmer near town, fell dead from his horse while out riding. The faithful horse, one he had been riding for 20 years, was standing guard over his master's body when found. Wallace was 60 years old.

An Honor for Senator Jones.

Chicago, July 13.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was elected chairman of the national democratic committee and Hugo Wallace, of Washington, son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, temporary secretary.

Flood in Kentucky.

Augusta, Ky., July 13.—Hundreds of acres of corn and tobacco have been destroyed by a flood near here. Barns, outhouses and fences have been carried away and Mrs. Henry Insko was drowned.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, July 11.—For the first time since February, 1896, the government net gold reserve held in the treasury to protect the issue of United States notes is below $100,000,000.

Death of Isaac N. Camp.

Chicago, July 13.—Isaac N. Camp, head of the music firm of Estey & Camp, died suddenly of heart failure at his summer home, at the Congress club, Lake Geneva, Sunday.

Three Persons Drowned.

Wellsburg, W. Va., July 10.—By the capsizing of a skiff near here Miss Kate Roberts, Miss Alice Baxter and James Lloyd were drowned.

Immigration Figures.

New York, July 13.—During the last fiscal year 262,709 immigrants landed at this port, being 72,781 more than in the previous year.

NOMINATED.

Bryan and Sewall Will Run on the Democratic Ticket.

Full Account of the Proceedings of the Convention at Chicago.

Text of the Platform as Adopted—Declares for Free Coinage of Silver.

Gold Men Prepare a Substitute for the Financial Plank—Ballots for Nominees.

Chicago, July 8.—At one o'clock p. m. Tuesday the national democratic convention was called to order by Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the national committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of Grace Episcopal church, Chicago.

Hill Proposed for Chairman.

Then Chairman Harrity, in slow, deliberate tones, said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the democratic national committee, I desire to report the following as the temporary organization of the convention: Temporary chairman, David B. Hill, of New York."

"What is the pleasure of the convention?" Mr. Harrity asked, "on the report as made from the democratic national committee?"

Mr. Clayton Presents Minority Report.

On that, Mr. Clayton, delegate from Alabama, arose, advanced to the platform, and said:

"Gentlemen of the democratic national convention, on behalf of the 23 members of your national committee, as opposed to 77, and, as I believe, in accordance with the wish of the great majority of this nation (Cheers), I am authorized to present to this convention a minority recommendation, which I shall move as a substitute for a

EX-CONGRESSMAN BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

part of the motion made by the chairman of the national committee.

The Minority Report.

"To the democratic national committee: The undersigned members of the democratic national committee respectfully recommend that the name of Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, be substituted in the committee report for that of Hon. David B. Hill, of New York, and that Hon. John W. Daniel be chosen temporary chairman of this convention.

Ballot on the substitution of the name of John W. Daniel in place of Hill began.

The chair declared that the minority report substituting the name of John W. Daniel for temporary chairman was adopted.

Daniel Takes the Chair.

The chair appointed J. K. Jones, of Arkansas; R. P. Keating, of Nevada, and S. M. White, of California, a committee to escort Senator Daniel to the chair.

The Night Session.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 9.—The convention assembled at 8:30 p. m. with a full attendance of delegates and with crowded galleries. Senator Daniels, of Virginia, was in the chair as temporary chairman. There appeared to be no business ready for presentation and the band had to fill up the time, which it did to the general enjoyment and satisfaction.

The Michigan Contest.

At 8:35 the committee on credentials presented its complete report, admitting to

SENATOR DANIEL, OF VIRGINIA.

seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth congressional district of Michigan—Messrs. Chamberlain and Hart—also admitting the contesting delegates from the Ninth congressional district of Michigan—Messrs. Hoyt and White—and recognizing the right to their seats of all the other delegates from Michigan.

After considerable discussion the previous question was ordered, and the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report in the Michigan case was lost—Ayes, 268; nays, 558.

Silver Has a Two-Thirds Vote.

The chairman put the question on the majority report of the committee on credentials and declared it adopted. The result of the Michigan contest leaves the majority of the delegation for silver, and the state vote will be cast for silver under the unit rule. Ex-Gov. Sheehan, of New York, says the action gives the silver men a two-thirds vote in the convention.

White Elected Permanent Chairman.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by Mr. Finley, of Ohio, naming Senator White, of California, as permanent president of the convention and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, as permanent secretary. The report was adopted.

Senator Daniel, in retiring from the temporary chairmanship, expressed his deep sense of the honor which he had enjoyed and introduced Mr. White as "the distinguished Senator from California."

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Has Votes to Spare Over the Required Two-Thirds.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 10.—At five minutes before 11 o'clock Senator White, of California, the permanent president of the convention, called the assembly to order, and stated that the day's proceedings would be opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas E. Green, of the Grace Episcopal church, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., the same clergyman who offered prayer Wednesday.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, was called to the chair. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform as finally adopted by that committee.

Text of the Platform.

The full text of the platform as adopted is as follows:

"We, the democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

"During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

"The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Financial Plank.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at the ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

"We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

"We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times.

"Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only non-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Bonds.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

Tariff and Taxation.

"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the supreme court of a law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which has been overruled by the ablest judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its proportion of the expenses of the government.

Pauper Labor Plank.

"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

"We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Restraint on Railroad Corporations.

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

Republican Congresses.

"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive

SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE.

[The Californian Selected for Permanent Chairman of Convention.]

taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference.

"We denounce the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Admission of Territories.

"We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the union as states and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resource to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

"We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

Pacific Funding Bill.

"No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill; denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Pensions.

"Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"The Monroe doctrine as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Sympathy for Cuba.

"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Civil Service.

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Against Third Term.

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Waterways Improvement.

"The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

"Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls we submit the foregoing declaration of principle and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity."

The Minority Report.

A minority report, signed by 16 members of the committee on resolutions, was then read by one of the convention secretaries. It recommended the substitution of the following for the financial plank of the platform:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage, and a change of the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry."

Favor Maintenance of Gold Standard.

"Until international cooperation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

Administration Commended.

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic national administration.

The Tillman Resolution.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was recognized, and delivered an address favoring the adoption of the majority report of the committee. He concluded by presenting an amendment in the shape of the following resolution:

"We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and tyrannical, and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in congress. The appointing power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch congress and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last democratic national convention by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith, deserving the severest censure. The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold, at the option of the government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the government are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving impeachment."

Hill's Amendments.

The amendments proposed to be offered by Senator Hill were then read, as follows:

First amendment: "But it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts."

Second amendment: "Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on the belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, we declare as a pledge of our sincerity that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law such coinage shall thereupon be suspended."

Ballots on the Platform.

The ballot on the substitute financial plank offered by the minority of the committee resulted as follows: 628 no; 303 aye, 1 not voting.

Senator Hill was recognized and moved a roll call on resolution indorsing the present administration.

Total vote (official): Ayes, 357; nays, 661; not voting and absent, 3.

Hill's amendment referring to existing contracts lost on viva voce vote.

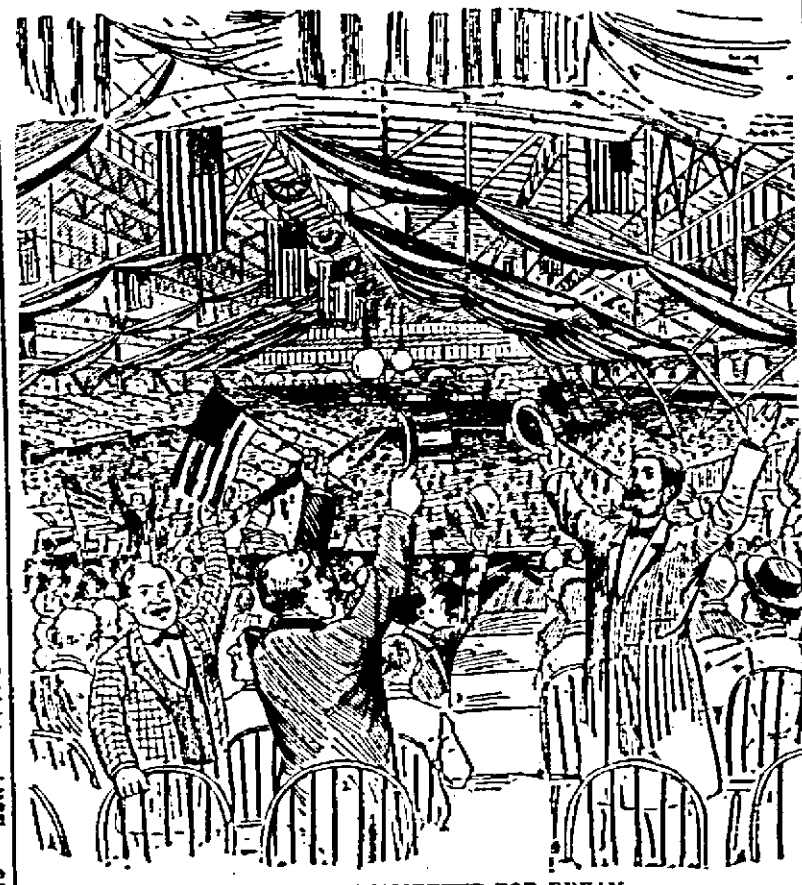
Hill's amendment declaring that in case the adoption of the free coinage plank does not maintain the parity of silver one year after its passage it shall be suspended, lost on viva voce vote.

Tillman withdrew his amendment denouncing Cleveland.

Official result on adoption of the platform: Ayes, 628; noes, 301; not voting, 1.

Thursday Evening Session.

Chicago, July 11.—The nomination of candidates for the presidency was the order of the convention Wednesday night. By an agreement entered into by the friends of the several candidates the nominating



CONVENTION STAMPEDED FOR BRYAN.

and seconding speeches were confined to 20 minutes in length.

Georgia Nominates Bryan.

When the state of Georgia was called, Mr. H. T. Lewis, of that state, came to the platform and put in nomination Mr. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, saying that if public office was a reward for public services, no man merited such reward more than he. In the late political contests Mr. Bryan stood among his peers, like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all the rest. "Honor him with the nomination," he said, "and you will do credit to the party and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity."

Other names put forward for the nomination for president were Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, ex-Gov. Boies, of Iowa, Senator Joseph S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and John R. McLean, of Ohio.

A STAMPEDE.

Convention Goes Over to Bryan on the Fifth Ballot.

Chicago, July 11.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was selected Friday as the standard bearer of the democratic party in the campaign for the presidency of the United States. Thursday when the handsome young Nebraskan mounted the rostrum in the convention hall to close the debate on the party platform, he was considered the merest possibility in the race for the honor to be conferred. Half an hour later, when he concluded his great rhetorical effort, he had become a seeming probability. With the hours of the night his chances grew, and when the convention resumed business Friday morning he had been established as Richard P. Bland's most formidable competitor. His nomination came on the fifth ballot.

Convention Opened with Prayer.

At five minutes before 11 Senator White, of California, the permanent chairman, took the chair and made an effort to establish some degree of quiet and order in the hall. After five minutes devoted to that purpose, with very little success, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Green, of Grace Episcopal church, Cedar Rapids, Ia., the same clergyman who officiated the last two days.

Pattison Placed in Nomination.

The chair immediately recognized Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, who, standing in the main aisle, was greeted with cheers.

He said: "I desire to say that in obedience to the instructions given by the democratic state convention the Pennsylvania delegation presents the name of Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the presidency."

The chair asked if there were any other nominations.

Mr. Miller, of Oregon, on behalf of that state, nominated ex-Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer.

No other names being presented the chair declared the nominations closed and, first invoking order, directed the secretary to call the roll of states.

Result of the First Ballot.

The chair announced the result of the first ballot as follows:

First vote: Bland, 223; Bryan, 105; Boies, 56; Blackburn, 11; McLean, 54; Matthews, 36; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Tillman, 17; Teller, 8; Hill, 1.

Absent and not voting, 183.

Second Ballot Begun.

The second ballot was begun at 12:31. As soon as it was started Senator White vacated the chair, placing the gavel in the hands of Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee. South Carolina swung over from Tillman to Bryan, whose gains had begun early in the balloting.

The result of the second ballot was announced at 1:13 p. m. as follows:

Second ballot: Bland, 281; Boies, 37; Matthews, 34; McLean, 62; Blackburn, 41; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; absent or not voting, 162.

The Third Ballot.

The third ballot was then begun at 1:20 p. m.

New York on the third ballot, as on the second, remained mute when the name of the state was called and the clerk repeated the call in his loudest tone, but without result. The result of the third ballot was announced at 1:50 p. m. as follows:

Third ballot—Bland, 291; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 17; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; absent or not voting, 162.

The Fourth Vote.

The fourth ballot resulted: Bryan, 280; Bland, 291; Boies, 33; Matthews, 36; McLean, 46; not voting, 162.

Tremendous cheering greeted Bryan's figure. Bryan had gained 61 votes. Bland lost just 56. The applause continued so long that another stampede seemed imminent. For five minutes cheering continued without slackening. The Bland men alone sat silent; even the gold democrats joined in the shouting.

Immediately following the final outcome of the result of the fourth ballot, the chairman, Senator White, of California, said that the proceedings had reached the stage where it was necessary for the chair to state his construction of the two-thirds rule. A careful examination of the records of democratic conventions left but one decision open to the chair. The noise and confusion in the hall made the chairman pause. "Oh, gentlemen," he remonstrated, "do keep quiet."

Fifth Ballot Ordered.

Cries of "Sit down! Sit down!" The chairman resumed his statement, and said that the two-thirds rule had been acted on, without objection, ever since its adoption in the Ohio convention in 1852. The rule read that "two-thirds of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to nominate for president or vice president." Therefore, in the opinion of the chair, two-thirds of the votes given would nominate the candidates for president and vice president of the United States [Cheers]. "Call the roll," he ordered, and the fifth ballot was taken.

The fifth ballot was begun at 2:45. California this time gave all her 18 votes to Bryan. Connecticut, Delaware, Arkansas and Colorado voted as before. Everybody waited to see what Illinois did. Illinois passed and Bryan men began to applaud.

Kentucky's 26 votes went for Bryan also on the fifth ballot, casting Senator Blackburn overboard. The chairman, who announced the vote, said the convention did not care, evidently, to vote for a man who had been in the confederate army, a sentiment which was roundly hissed.

Illinois Swings Into Line.

Illinois, which had asked to be passed, cast her 48 votes for Bryan. This left him with 646 votes, 66 short of the necessary number. Oklahoma changed her 6 votes from Bland to Bryan, making 654. Then Ohio withdrew the name of McLean and cast 46 votes for Bryan, making his total 500. Before the result was announced, but when it was known that Mr. Bryan had received within a few of the necessary number of votes, Gov. Stone, of Missouri, ascended the platform, and as soon as order could be obtained he addressed the convention in these words:

Note from Bland Read.

"Gentlemen of the Convention: Two or three days since I received this note, which I will now read in your hearing, from Richard Parks Bland: 'I wish it to be understood that I do not desire the nomination unless it is the judgment of the free silver delegates that I would be the strongest candidate. If it shall at any time appear that my candidacy is the least obstruction to the nomination of any candidate who is acceptable to the free coinage delegates of the convention, or one more acceptable to a majority of those delegates than myself, I wish my name, at once, unconditionally withdrawn from further consideration. I am willing to waive state instructions for me, if need be, and to let the free silver delegates decide the whole matter. The cause must be put above the man.' [Applause.]

Nomination Made Unanimous.

Senator Turple, of Indiana, mounted the platform and said, amid great noise and confusion, that the delegates from Indiana had stood from first to last for the distinguished chief magistrate of Indiana, but in view of the wave which had just swept over the convention he was now authorized to withdraw the name of Gov. Matthews and to cast the vote of Indiana for William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. In view of the unity which should prevail in the convention he moved that the nomination of W. J. Bryan be made unanimous.

After the vote of Texas had been shifted to Mr. Bryan the chairman put the question on Senator Turple's motion to make the nomination unanimous and declared it carried, only a few votes in the negative coming from the Pennsylvania delegation.

Another Demonstration.

When the announcement was made silt order was cast to the winds. The delegates and the audience began to cheer and to wave hats and flags and banners; while the march around the sections was again taken up—all the state emblems being this time carried in the procession. A band of music entered the hall from the vestibule and marched at the head of the procession, playing "Marching Through Georgia," and other popular airs, in the chorus of which many of those present joined. "Dixie," which the band also played, had the usual effect of heightening the enthusiasm and was cheered and cheered again.

At 1:45 p. m. the sergeant-at-arms, in behalf of the chairman, succeeded in getting a hearing so far as to be able to announce that the convention stood in recess till

nvoice Sale

IDAY, JULY 6,

T * WHOLESALE

IN GRAY'S.

invoice in August and to reduce

N. Hampshire	1				1			1
New Jersey					2			13
New York								72
North Carolina				22				
North Dakota				4		2		
Ohio				45				
Oregon				3				
Pennsylvania					64			
South Carolina				18				2
Rhode Island					6			2
South Dakota				8				
Tennessee				24				
Texas	37							
Utah	3			3				
Vermont				4				4
Virginia				24				
Washington	4			4				
West Virginia	7			2	1		2	
Wisconsin				8				18
Wyoming				6				
Alaska	6							
Arizona	6							
Dist. Columbia				4				
New Mexico				6				
Oklahoma	6							
Ind. Territory				6				
Totals	105	25	21	0	500	1	55	8	1	183

Changes were made to Bryan as follows: Arkansas, from Bland, 16 votes; Indiana, from Matthews, 30; Iowa, from Boies, 26; Montana, from Bland, 6; Missouri, from Bland, 34; Texas, from Bland, 30; Utah, from Bland, 3; Alaska, from Bland, 6. The corrected ballot shows the following totals: Bryan, 659; Bland, 23; Patterson, 95; Stevenson, 6; Hill, 1; Matthews, 2; not voting, 162.

SEWALL FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Placed Upon the Ticket to Run with Bryan.

Convention Hall, Chicago, July 11.—There was a very marked falling off in the attendance at the Coliseum on the fifth morning of the democratic national convention. The railroad trains from the city furnished for the first time since Tuesday last ample accommodations, and the great gallery expanses in the hall were not used to one-fifth of their seating capacity.

Convention Called to Order.

At 11 a. m. the chairman, Senator White, of California, called the convention to order and (prayer having been dispensed with) Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, announced that the present national committee would meet at the Palmer house at three o'clock in the afternoon, and would be glad to welcome the new national committee.

Nominations for Vice President.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the vice presidency, and the motion was agreed to with cheers.

McLean, of Ohio, Nominated.

Mr. Marsden, of Louisiana, the gentleman with a thirst, took the platform, and the chair immediately took the precaution of removing the tumbler from the table. Cries of "water" were raised, and Mr. Marsden assured the convention that he had not tasted a drop of water during the morning. [Derisive cries of "Oh, oh."] He proceeded to say that he stood alone in his delegation, as was proven Friday, but, he added, lifting his hand, "before high Heaven I say here, I do represent the state of Louisiana. I come here the unanimous choice of the people of that state. I want to name for you a wheel horse to keep this young colt in the traces. He is a thoroughbred, and therefore we should take all the better care of him. The man I shall name comes from a pivotal state. Who is the wheel horse, and which is the pivotal state? John R. McLean, of Ohio, is that man, and Ohio is that pivotal state. [Cheers.] Give us McLean, and we will sweep the country." [Cheers.]

More Nominations.

Hon. Tom Johnson took the stand and put in nomination Mr. George W. Fithian, of Illinois, saying of him: "He has been six years in congress, and his action and his every vote there places him in accord with your platform. He has the merit—which I think is absolutely necessary for the vice presidency—he is not a wealthy man. This fight will have to be one by the people, by the men who are interested in humanity. If it is to be a race between money and men, money will be on the other side, for the moneyed men of the democratic party have mostly gone over to McKinley. [Cheers.]

"I am not a free silver man; I do not believe in free silver, but I do believe the democratic party has started a great revolution for the good of the people. But for free silver (which I think is wrong) you have inaugurated a movement for the good of humanity and therefore I am with you heartily. [Loud applause.] Make not the mistake of thinking you can bind anybody with money. It will kill the ticket before the people. Mr. Fithian fills the bill. He comes from a state that is pivotal, and I hope to God that you will nominate him." [Applause.]

Mr. William R. Burke, of Los Angeles, Cal., presented the name of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, as a man who "strove for liberty when God Himself was dumb."

Result on First Ballot.

The clerk announced the result of the first ballot as follows: Blackburn, 29; Bland, 62; Teller, 1; Daniel, 11; Harrity, 21; Boies, 30; Williams, of Illinois, 22; White, 1. Absent or excused, 253. Fithian, 1; Williams, of Massachusetts, 76; McLean, 111; Lewis, 11; Clark, 50; Sewall, 100; Sibley, 162. Total number of votes cast, 662. Necessary to choice, 442.

Second, Third and Fourth Ballots.

Official result of second ballot as announced was as follows: Williams, of Illinois, 11; Clark, 12; Pattison, 1; Harrity, 21; Bland, 291; Williams, of Massachusetts, 14; McLean, 138; Sewall, 27; Sibley, 113; absent or not voting, 233. Total votes, 833.

The official announcement of the third ballot was as follows: Pattison, 1; Daniel, 6; Bland, 232; McLean, 219; Sewall, 97; Sibley, 19; Williams, of Massachusetts, 15; Clark, 22. Total cast, 633. Absent or not voting, 233. Necessary to choice, 450.

Official result of fourth ballot: McLean, 296; Sewall, 261; Pattison, 1; Daniel, 14; Clark, 46; Williams, 9; Harrity, 11. Not voting, 232. Total cast, 678. Necessary to choice, 452.

Sewall Nominated.

As the fifth ballot progressed it became evident that the nomination was going to Arthur Sewall, of Maine. With Wisconsin's vote his nomination was made sure, and Illinois immediately changed her vote to Sewall. Other states then fell into line changing their votes for Sewall. Ohio's motion to make Sewall's nomination unanimous was carried amid great applause.

The national committee meeting was called for five p. m. at the Palmer house, and the convention then adjourned sine die.

THE NEW NORTH.

BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

HAVING sanctioned the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the British government has now acquiesced in the demand of the opposition for the appointment of a select committee of parliament to investigate the affairs of the British Chartered South Africa Co. The committee can not sit until next session.

AT Venice, the other day, in honor of the American war ships lying there, all of the vessels in the basin of St. Mark were ordered to hoist their gala flags. The Italian dispatch vessel, Galilleo, also fired a salute of 21 guns. The United States consul, Mr. Henry A. Johnson, gave a banquet to the American colony in honor of the Fourth.

THE prospects of a general coal strike in England is being discussed. The employers are trying to effect a ten ... reduction in wages and ...

Republican County Convention.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a convention of the Republican electors of Oneida county at the court house in the city of Rhinelander on Wednesday evening, July 22, at 8 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing three delegates to the Republican state convention, to be held in Milwaukee August 5; eight delegates to the Assembly District convention to be held at Rhinelander August 12; six delegates to the Senatorial District convention to be called, and four delegates to the Congressional convention to be called. The various wards and towns of the county will be entitled to one delegate for each fifty votes cast for the Republican ticket at the last general election, as follows: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th wards of the city of Rhinelander, 2 delegates each. Town of Hazelhurst, 7 delegates. Town of Pelican, 3 delegates. Town of Woodboro, 2 delegates.

Caucuses to elect delegates to the county convention must be held not later than Wednesday, July 15.

By Order County Committee.
G. W. BISHOP, Chairman.

BRYAN AND SEWALL.

They are Named as the Democratic—Populist Standard Bearers.

The National Convention at Chicago last week was controlled by forces which have never before dominated in that or any other great party. The free silver element had nearly a two-thirds' majority and what it lacked at the beginning it made up by the unseating of sound money delegates from Nebraska and Michigan, which gave them the required number to complete the nomination. The majority was led by men who seemed determined to override or precedent in their clamor for a platform which would declare for the free coinage of silver and repudiate the members of the party which have heretofore led. They went to a length hardly anticipated by anyone. The platform, besides declaring for free silver without waiting for any other country to establish themselves upon that basis, refused to indorse the administration of President Cleveland and criticized the action of the federal authorities in sending troops to suppress riots; declaring in favor of the income tax, and went on record as against the issuance of government bonds under any and all circumstances in times of peace. The men who have formerly guided the party were hooted down with one exception, and David B. Hill stands a hero even in defeat. In a speech against the adoption of the platform he riddled the party pledges to atoms. He read the delegates a warning that if they went before the people abandoning the old principles and traditions of the party, as they proposed, and standing upon a populistic and revolutionary platform such as they proposed, that not only would the party be split, but that defeat, which it would take years to overcome, would certainly result. While his skill in handling the question, and the fact that he represented a very large element of the party got him a respectful hearing from the delegates, his advice was not only unheeded but his resolutions to indorse the present and only democratic administration since the war, was voted down by over two-thirds of the convention. Mr. Hill was answered by Wm. J. Bryan, a populist from Nebraska, who three years ago discarded the democratic party and who has since that time edited a populist newspaper in Omaha. He is a fine orator, both gifted and trained in elocution, and his defense of the majority's action stampeded the convention in a manner that has not been equalled since the famous Garfield speech nominating Sherman. Bryan was nominated for president on the fifth ballot but there was an ominous blank in the total. The delegates representing the New England states, New York, Delaware, Minnesota and Wisconsin refused to vote for any nominee upon the platform adopted. In the Wisconsin delegation were five men who were released from the unit rule by the convention and cast their ballots. The other nineteen, headed by General Bragg and Senator Vilas went with the eastern delegates, not desiring, as Bragg expressed it, "to even appear to participate in the nomination of a populist on a revolutionary platform." The ticket was completed by the selection of Arthur Sewall, a Maine man, for vice-president. He and Bryan furnish a striking illustration of a mis-fit pair. Bryan is a young man, who since graduating from college has spent his time in politics. He was educated for the law. Soon after opening an office in Lincoln, Nebraska, he was elected to congress on the free trade issue and served two terms. He then contested with John M. Thurston for United States Senator and was badly defeated. He is called the "boy orator of the Platte" and is entirely suitable as a candidate of the platform. He probably more nearly represents the ideas expressed therein than any man they could have chosen. He is intensely in earnest about everything that he professes and is an extremest to a marked degree on almost every notion of government. He has not had experience in anything except speaking and his nomination is due solely to his high sounding praise of the pleasant things to follow the isms which this new-found democracy proposes in their platform. Arthur Sewell, the vice-presidential candidate is exactly the opposite in everything. He is the richest man in Maine. He is a natural aristocrat who is but little known even to his own townspeople. He is a protectionist and a member and officer of the American Tariff League. He has regularly appeared before the Ways and Means committee in congress with arguments for protection to products of Maine, especially the ship-building business, for years. His most intimate friend in politics and socially is Republican Senator Frye, of Maine. He is the president of the American Ship-Builders League, an organization for the purpose of securing from congress protective and other subsidies about which the democratic party for years has ranted and which they have always announced themselves bitterly opposed. He was put at the head of it because he was a democrat ostensibly and because the former president, Mr. Cramp, of Philadelphia, was a republican. He is the man of whom it used to be said that he could be depended upon to keep the democratic vote in Maine down whenever Blaine was a candidate. His views of the finance question have either taken a sudden turn or else he has been insincere at least once within the last month. He was a member of the convention which sent sound money delegates to Chicago but now says that he has been in favor of silver ever since 1873. He did not go Chicago as a delegate but for the purpose of securing the adoption of a plank in the democratic platform favoring the protection of American ships. He appeared before the Resolutions Committee with it and was told that he ought to have gone to St. Louis; that the democratic party was opposed to that idea and his plank was tabled. He was nominated because it was necessary that a man of means be on the ticket. He is worth easily six millions and will probably be willing to overbid John R. McLean, who offered five hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of having his name attached to Bryan's.

The result of the convention is a gratification to men of the Mountain silver states and the Altgelds, Tillmans and others of that stripe who have taken advantage of the inadvisability of making a campaign on the tariff issue, to temporarily gain control of the democratic party. Those who have heretofore led and those who have been pointed out by democrats as the brains and character of the party denounce both the nominations and platform. A bolt which has never been equalled since the party made the desperate grab for victory by nominating Greeley is now at hand. Over eighty of the most prominent democratic daily papers in the country, including a dozen of the leading ones of the south, have openly bolted. Democrats in every state have announced that they will not surrender principle and welfare of country to party at this critical time. The coming campaign promises an alignment never before witnessed. The republicans have taken a consistent course by declaring their position on the tariff to be the same as it has been. They are opposed to any change in the financial system which will endanger the credit of the country, or impoverish its citizens by forcing them to take a fiat currency which will not be good for its face and which will not be par to either the citizens of the country or other nations of the world. Under this banner will gather the men who believe in these principles and who are willing to stand by them regardless of former party ties or of future chances for polictal preference. The democrats have practically joined hands with the populists in demanding a reconstruction of the financial system, making silver the money basis. They have repudiated the principles upon which the present democratic administration was elected, have injected into the campaign the dangerous plea of sectionalism, and have declared for the reconstruction of the supreme court. They are declarations which the best men and the best business judgements of the country say are unwise and if successful will be harmful to the people. It is a time when all citizens should take a stand, and having confidence in the best judgment of the country prevailing we believe the result at no time will be in doubt. Honest principles and honest money will win.

McKinley says that it is not the money of the country which is at fault, but the threatened debasement of it that causes the trouble.

If there are any democratic papers of prominence which have not yet denounced the Chicago convention's platform and candidates, there is still time for them to arise and be counted before the result is declared.

Rhinelander democrats are in much the same dilemma as those in other places. They are divided, and those who refuse to endorse the action of the Chicago convention are also divided on whether they will vote for McKinley or await the putting up of another democratic nominee.

The Wausau Record was recently quoted as being in favor of LaFollette for Governor. Instead of any such condition the Record, as well as the other papers and people of Marathon county are strongly in favor of Major Schofield.

The Oshkosh Times refers to the Chicago platform as favoring "bimettalism." Not at all. It is for a single silver standard, with fifty-two cents worth of silver for a dollar, and nothing back of it but its own value.

The Milwaukee Journal is of the opinion that the democratic party is "split squarely in two." While the Journal may be abused by some of the radical members of the party, and belabored by the thick and thin democrats for not supporting a Populist on a revolutionary platform, it is certain that the paper will gain the respect of all right thinking people for not surrendering its convictions at the crack of the party whip.

Taken up Notice.

Came into my inclosure on June 17, 1896, in the Town of Pelican, five miles from Rhinelander, on the Hazelhurst road, one black stud horse three years old. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and take same away.

4t-j16 C. W. LEWIS.

William McKinley.

Agents wanted to sell the Life and Speeches of McKinley, with Proceedings of St. Louis Convention, Platform of Party and other valuable information. 320 pages, with 20 full page illustrations. Price, cloth, $1.00; half morocco, $1.50. Sixty per cent. discount to agents. Send 30 cents for prospectus and full particulars, and go to work at once. You can can sell 200 copies in your own town. Address J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose Street, New York.

8t-j25

Teachers' Excursion to Buffalo.

On account of the annual convention of the National Educational Association, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Buffalo at rate of $11.00 for the round trip. Tickets will be sold July 5 and 6, and will be valid for return journey until September 1, if deposited with the joint agent of the railroad lines at Buffalo on or before July 10. The B. & O. route is via rail to Cleveland, and thence via the palatial steamers of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co. Ask your agent for tickets via the B. & O. R. R. j2

Reduced Rates to Washington.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold their Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13.

For this occasion the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell tickets from all points on its lines, west of the Ohio river to Washington, at one single fare for the round trip, July 4 to 7, inclusive; valid for return passage until July 15, inclusive, with the privilege of an additional extension until July 31 by depositing tickets with Joint Agent at Washington.

Tickets on sale at stations of all connecting lines.

Delegates should not lose sight of the fact that all B. & O. trains run via Washington. m21-jul-8

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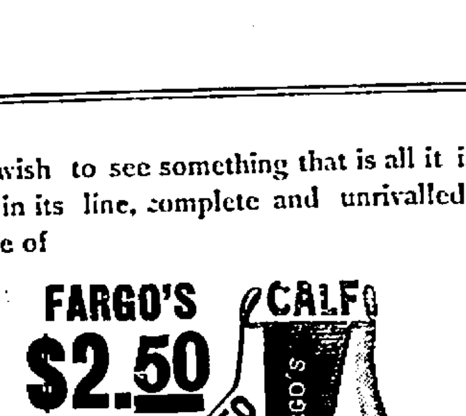

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English Women In Politics.

The position of English women in politics finds no parallel here outside of the states of Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas. English women vote on every question but the selection of members of parliament. That right is within sight. Each of the three great parties has a woman's league actively working with it. Its place is recognized, and certain parts of the canvass, such as house to house visiting, are largely in its hands.

This work the political secretary organizes. She has her district, her subcommittees, her political methods. In her books she has enrolled the name of every voter in her district, his occupation, his residence, his political affiliations. Of this individual she keeps constant trace. She chases him from lodging house to lodging house. In the record of two years one restless person has moved his trunk 13 times, yet her finger was upon him. She visits his wife, pets the children, offers a recipe for a stew, captures the family confidence and all to gain or keep a vote.

She holds public meetings once a month in connection with the masculine organization and helps to provide entertainment, speakers or perhaps speaks herself.

Here is a woman in the thick of machine politics, a new woman, a woman bachelor. She is little, demure, cherry checked, low voiced, conventional in manner to the point of preciousness, and with those pretensions to fashionable costuming that Americans recognize as English. She could not sufficiently express her surprise that her position and her work should appear so novel to an American.—Mary Gay Humphreys in Scribner's.

Mrs. Cleveland's Memory.

A trait that has added greatly to Mrs. Cleveland's popularity is her wonderful memory for faces and names. A woman visiting Washington during the past winter was most anxious to see Mrs. Cleveland. Upon inquiry she found that the only way in which this could be accomplished was to attend the public reception. This she accordingly did. But when she found herself in the procession composed of the queer medley of people who usually attend these functions she was greatly embarrassed. Beside her in the line was an old woman fresh from her stand in the market, who had left a basket of produce outside. In front was a cowboy from the prairies in slouch hat and top boots. Near by she saw an old woman flower seller with her basket of half faded carnations in her hand.

When at length she reached Mrs. Cleveland, she said a few words of her distress at being one of such a company. Mrs. Cleveland was all graciousness. "If you will tell me your name and address," she said, with one of her bewitching smiles, "I will send you a card to my private reception. You will find that pleasanter, I think."

The visitor told her where she was staying, and was much pleased at her pleasant reception; but it did not occur to her as possible that the president's wife would remember the card. What then was her astonishment to receive the invitation the next morning! When she attended the private reception, her cup of bliss was quite full when Mrs. Cleveland recognized her and called her by name.

About Gloves.

According to the good women who set the standards of manners in the early Victorian era, a lady might be known by her gloves. If they were fleckless and flawless, she was presumably so. If their two buttons were neatly sewed on and their fingers free from rents, she was a neat and commendable person.

Nowadays, when makers put startling reds, blinding violets and noisy shades of green on the market to tempt the unwary, it is harder to live up to the glove standard of good breeding. Mere neatness does not suffice. One must escape the color pitfalls.

Tans, unless they are of the blood orange hues that sometimes masquerade under that name, are generally safe. The wise woman, however, is careful how she buys bright shades of tan, as they are apt to become positively glaring in contrast with gowns. Mole color is safer for general wear. Gray, of course, is always charming when worn with frocks of harmonizing colors. Black gloves are "distinguished" looking with all colors except black. Lemon color, with inconspicuous stitching, is a favorite for afternoon "dress" affairs. It may be added that heavy stitching, except upon heavy dogskin gloves, is inappropriate and inelegant.

Walls of Summer Houses.

During recent years the fashion of using narrow boards, tongued and grooved, in preference to plaster for the walls and ceiling of summer cottages has become very general. For one thing it is cheaper, and for another it puts a limit on the damage that can be done by a leaking roof during the winter months, when the house is closed.

New ways of decorating rooms finished in this manner are constantly suggesting themselves to the fertile mind. Matting tacked neatly on the walls from floor to ceiling gives a clean, cool look to a room. The soft gray green denim, of which one sees so much nowadays, has a delightfully summery look and makes a charming background for etchings and photographs in simple frames. Common burlaps have been used with good effect for a wall covering in its natural color, and in other cases has been given a coat or two of paint of some shade preferred. Old rose and sage green are among the colors that it will take well. The delft craze has led to the use of common blue and white ticking and checked gingham for walls. Either of these materials is effective in a simple dining room, with blue plates and a few pictures hung upon it.—New York Journal.

Mrs. Carson Loves the Ocean.

What do you think of using an ocean steamer as a regular boarding place? It strikes one as rather odd, for most persons who cross the ocean are glad enough to get on shore again at the end of a week or ten days. Yet one of New York city's papers told recently of a woman who has crossed on the big Cunarder Lucania almost every trip since the first time she sailed away from her home port. Before that the lady had crossed on other ships that pleased her, but the Lucania has been her home for two years. In it she has made 46 voyages over the Atlantic. She has the same cabin always, and it is fitted up with the familiar things one keeps about in one's room, so that it seems very homelike to her. She rarely leaves the ship when it is in port, though she has occasionally done so. The officers on the Lucania and the stewards and servants are so used to their regular passenger that on the three occasions on which she has failed to cross they have much missed her and felt as if all was not right aboard the ship. The lady, whose name is Mrs. Carson, likes the salt air and the ocean breeze, and as she has neither husband nor children there is no reason to prevent her from making her home afloat.

Miss F. C. Baylor.

Miss Frances Courtney Baylor of Winchester, Va., is to supervise the work in Virginia which has been started by the trustees of the John F. Slater fund for the education of the freedmen. The plan is to supply, at various centers, in every southern state, the rough courses of industrial education for colored women and girls of 14 years and upward, and to aid them with such moral training and help in home improvement as can be given by the best teachers. The work is to begin in Virginia and Alabama. Miss Baylor is well fitted for the work in her own state by 21 years' experience in parochial missions. She is a member of the council of the Girls' Friendly Society For Virginia and of the Christ church chapter of the Daughters of the King in Winchester. She is a woman of culture, with a mind broadened by several years' residence abroad. Norfolk is to be the first central station of the work.—Altruistic Interchange.

Perfumes Are Healthful.

A writer of note says that "science has come forward and declared perfumes healthy. A learned Italian has discovered that cherry, laurel, cloves, geranium, lavender, mint, juniper, lemon, lemon verbena, fennel, sage and bergamot exercise a healthy influence upon humanity by converting the oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxydizing influence. In the perfumes just mentioned there is a large quantity of ozone. Among those which he also favors as of aid in this manner, but in a lesser degree, are anise, nutmeg and thyme. Among flowers that are medicinally qualified are the hyacinth, mignonette, lily of the valley—all of which have ozone inclosed vessels."—Exchange.

Picture Gowns.

Since exaggeration is not a part of fashion's plan this season, and large "picture hats" are going out of fashion, "picture gowns" have come to perpetuate the name. Just how they differ from a tea gown is not exactly clear, but they are said to suggest both mental and physical repose in the most subtle and luxurious manner. The gown is made of flounced silk with a trained skirt gathered full in the old fashioned way around the waist. A deep corselet of velvet and a fichu trimming of Flemish lace complete the full waist.—New York Sun.

Shrinking Cotton Goods.

She who has learned wisdom from the experience of former summer storms and laundries sends cotton—as well as woolen—goods to be shrunk before making them up. Ginghams and linens have been known to lose as many fractions of an inch after a wetting as serges.

Curling boxes make the last device for the comfort of traveling womankind. They are of silver, attractive in themselves, and they keep all the paraphernalia of waved and curled hair conveniently at hand.

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THE STORY TELLER

INCOGNITO.

BY CAROLINE SHELLEY.

Carstairs was a notoriously diffident man; in his college days he had been "Bashful Billy" to the whole of Harvard, notwithstanding that he pulled the strongest oar in the crew and was champion in his class with the gloves. The unmerciful chaffing he received at home and abroad had not tended to mitigate his somewhat super-sensitiveness, and as he grew older he had become what is known as essentially a man's man. He admired women, but only at a safe distance. Therefore it was somewhat of a surprise to the Witheringtons when he accepted their invitation to stay with them, during the racing season, at their cottage on North Broadway. To tell the truth, Carstairs had hesitated a little when young Witherington asked him; but he knew the family so well—there was only Philip and his mother and father—and he did so hate the great, crowded, noisy hotels, and their inevitable brass bands. On the way up from the station in the dog-cart, Phil Witherington said:

"We're a girl staying at the house we met at Nice last winter, and mother took such a decided fancy to her that she asked her to visit us when we all got back to America. It just happens that she is here now; but you needn't worry about it; the fact is—"

"The fact is, you're decided to worry about her yourself, eh, old chap?" Carstairs could laugh when he found that he had not been asked down to be the cavalier of the fair guest. "Is she an American?"

"Yes, a Virginia girl, a widow; her husband died a year or so ago."

"'Beware of the vidders, Samivel;' she is wealthy, I suppose?"

"Very well off, I imagine, and an orphan."

Carstairs reflected that Phil's mother was a wise woman in her generation; it was clear to him now why the young woman had been invited to Ferny Dell. "Don't put yourself to any trouble to entertain me," he observed. "If you have business of that kind on hand I'll keep out of the way. I wouldn't think of entering the lists with you, Phil."

"As it happens, I am not in the lists myself," Witherington said, good humoredly, "but if I were I shouldn't fear you, Billy. Mrs. Chalmers would not fancy your style."

"No? What is the matter with it?"

"Too sporty," measuring his friend's goodly proportions in their smart tweed covering with a critical eye. "She doesn't go in for the horsey sort; I don't believe she knows a race horse from a hunter."

Mrs. Chalmers did not prove to be exactly the type of woman that Phil's words had led him to expect. There was nothing fairy like or fragile about the slim figure that swept into the room, in the trailing black gown, just as dinner was announced; and the hand, cordially extended to him, was strong and white, with the firm touch of a self-reliant woman, possessing a perfect knowledge of herself and the world in general. She was young—not more than twenty-two or three, Carstairs thought, who could have told you a horse's age much better—but he decided at once to like her, and, with a judgment of human nature quite remarkable for him, he also decided that his friend Phil Witherington was not her sort at all.

"What sort of luck to-day, Billy?" said young Witherington after dinner. Mrs. Chalmers and his mother were deep in a literary criticism and paterfamilias was busy.

"Pretty fair," Carstairs answered. "You know I had two horses entered to-day. Nasturtium won driving in the first event, both the three-year-old Penzance was badly ridden and badly pocketed in the stretch. He had the rail, too, but he couldn't get through. He ought to have won," said the young owner, ruefully.

"Who rode him?" asked Phil.

"Johnson, a colored boy. He has always ridden south until this year. I won't have him again, if I can help it. I believe he is tricky."

As the days went by it began to dawn on Mr. Carstairs that, "considering he wasn't her sort at all," the young widow was very partial to the society of Philip Witherington; they drove together and walked together, and went to church together; and this Billy had always been given to understand was a very bad sign.

He wondered if Witherington was really in love with the widow; it wasn't easy to fancy Phil in love—he was such an indolent, careless, happy-go-lucky individual; and it was not easy, when Carstairs came to think of it, to fancy Mrs. Chalmers in love with Phil. "Why, by Jove!" ejaculated Billy—he stood in his shirt-sleeves before his dressing-table, with his brush suspended above his freshly-parted hair, and surveyed the deep crimson flush extending from throat to brow—"I believe I am in love with her myself!"

He pondered over the situation a long time; he pondered over it while he got into his evening clothes, and he was still pondering so deeply when he went out of his room that he nearly knocked over young Witherington in the corridor.

Carstairs was very quiet that night at dinner; perhaps Mrs. Chalmers noticed it, and thought he needed rousing, for she suddenly became brilliantly gay; it seemed a nervous gayety at times; once or twice her low, soft laughter came ripplng to him across the flowers and the lame of the candle-light; his eyes kept wandering to where she sat, with the rosy glow on her dark hair and her slim throat rising like a flower out of her mourning draperies; he twisted the stem of his wine-glass in his fingers and regarded it thoughtfully. Why hadn't he spent more time cultivating the ways of her world instead of in training horses and studying betting books? She had more in common with Phil; they could understand each other better. "She thinks I prefer the smell of hay to the perfumed of a ballroom," he told himself with a groan, "and I haven't an idea in my head above a horse; well, I haven't had until now; if she would give me half a chance she would find I was not such an ass after all, but she can't seem to think of anyone but Philip; he is a good enough fellow, but I do not understand what she sees in him."

Mrs. Chalmers did give Billy Carstairs half a chance before very long, but it was not entirely her doing. One day Phil, while riding his bicycle on the lake drive, was knocked over by a runaway horse, and his wheel had become entangled in the wheels of the road wagon and irretrievably wrecked. When he was extricated, unconscious, it was found that he was quite seriously hurt—enough, anyway, to lay him up for a couple of weeks and to stop his golf and his church-going with Clara Chalmers for some time to come. "And this," Mr. Carstairs inelegantly remarked to his confidant, the mirror, "is where you do yourself proud;" and forthwith he and Mrs. Chalmers became very good friends, while Witherington lay upstairs nursing a broken head and grumbling that his mother's guest would certainly take her departure now, with no one to go about with her but old Carstairs.

So Billy became quite devoted in his church-going; and submitted so tamely to being taken out to dinners and to golf and garden fetes that he was surprised at himself; but with all her gracious manners and friendly ways he noticed how differently she accepted his attentions. With Phil she was on terms of the most thorough understanding. She chaffed him and challenged him, sent him away when she was tired of his society, and coaxed him back when she wished to be amused. He wished she would treat him with the same good fellowship. "She seems to bottle up her fine lady airs exclusively for me," he commented, disconsolately. "She needn't keep me at such a distance. I believe she is making use of me till Phil gets well!" And having come to that flattering conclusion, Mr. Carstairs took to spending long mornings at the stables, and he took his cigar down to the bustling hotels in the village after dinner when there were men calling on Mrs. Witherington's veranda.

Carstairs came in late to dinner one night to find that Phil had made his first appearance downstairs, looking rather weak and wan after his illness, but in splendid spirits, and in a seat next to Mrs. Chalmers.

"What do you think?" he called out after his friend had made his apologies for being behind time. "Clara is talking of leaving, and she has got to stop until after the Crystal stakes—hasn't she, Billy? You must really," he said, turning to her, with a twinkle in his eyes that had become a little hollow since the accident; "it is the last day of the race meeting, and you must wait to see old Carstairs' horse drive the others home."

"You need not be so sure, my son," Billy answered, easily; "my colt has a pretty fair chance. Blount has been training him thoroughly; he is in fine shape, and the weight just suits him."

"What horse of yours is entered?" Mrs. Chalmers asked.

"Sir Ronald; he is a chestnut two-year-old."

"Do you really think he stands any chance?"

She met his eyes squarely as she put the question, and the color came slowly into her cheeks.

Carstairs felt a quick thrill of pleasure at the interest the query implied; he thought how doubly anxious he would be now for his jockey to land his horse and the $15,000 purse.

"Well, yes, I think Sir Ronald will win," he answered, lowering his gaze to the wineglass in his fingers. "My trainer is not so sanguine; he told me to-day that the race was virtually ours but for one thing—there is a dark horse."

"Yes?" inquiringly.

"A filly that has been showing marvelous speed in an inferior class of horses, but with the handicap imposed, and her present splendid condition, and the mount she has, Blount says she will have a walk-over; all the stable says so; I can't think why she is asked to carry so little weight."

"And the name?" inquired Phil.

"Her name is Princess Bonnie."

"I beg your pardon, did I do that?" asked Witherington, suddenly. Mrs. Chalmers wiped the claret from her slim white fingers and smiled.

"No, I spilled it; most careless of me. Go on, Mr. Carstairs; and so they believe she will win?"

"Well, that is the question," replied Billy.

"Blount says Ronald can't give her five pounds and beat her, and then Crockett, who has the mount, is the best lightweight jockey in the east."

"Who owns Princess Bonnie?" asked Phil.

"The Oakdale stable. I don't know the name of the owner. I think John Stephens, who trains for it, owns most of the string. They are a good lot of horses—there! that's enough, old man; we are boring your mother and Mrs. Chalmers to death."

As they rose from the table Carstairs held the door open for her to pass out with her hostess.

"Promise you will stay?" he whispered, with his eyes on hers. And Clara Chalmers answered: "I promise."

It was an ideal day for a horse race. There had been just enough rain during the night to make the track fast, and the crisp touch of autumn in the air was inspiring to both horses and riders.

"Billy will take it very hard if he loses to-day," Witherington said, as he studied his racing card. Mrs. Chalmers, who had been persuaded to come to the course with Mrs. Witherington, leaned over the railing of the box and looked down at the crowd passing to and fro from the betting ring.

"I suppose the stakes are large?" she said.

"Yes; they amount to something like $50,000," answered Phil. "Billy said if he did not win he would have to quit racing for good."

"Yes, so he told me; I hope he will win," Clara said, in a low voice; but Carstairs heard the words as he came up into the box from the paddock; his eyes were shining with excitement, and he had to stop a moment to steady his voice.

"Have you seen the scratches, Phil?"

"No; what's the matter, old man?"

He sat down and passed his handkerchief across his brow.

"Princess Bonnie is scratched."

"Princess Bonnie—why?"

"I don't know; I can't find out; the stable is astounded. She had such a sure thing; old Stephens has turned crusty and won't explain; and they are giving prohibitive odds on Sir Ronald. Aren't you going to have something on him? The tide is surely turning in my favor now!"

After all, the race for the Crystal stakes was a good deal like most other races, but to two people up in the grand stand it seemed as if those horses would never appear around the curve of the home-stretch. But at last, in a cloud of dust, they came sweeping along, the blue and canary of the favorite about third in the bunch, and the peacemaker, a rank outsider, leading by nearly a length. The crowd pressed up to the railing, and a dull, continuous murmur arose as they urged on the horses they had backed; there were passionate appeals for the favorite and his jockey to win; but Sir Ronald responded gamely to the call of his rider and shot beyond his companions, locked with the peacemaker, neck to neck, and passed her—the favorite had won.

Billy Carstairs lit his cigar after dinner and went out alone into the garden to think it all over; his nerves were somewhat shaken by the excitement of the day, and he wanted to dream awhile and build castles in the air.

It was late and the dew was falling when he was aroused from these pleasing meditations by the fact that his cigar had gone out and the sound of a woman's voice close at hand; there was another, too, after a moment—a man's; it was a curious voice, quick, low-spoken, uncultivated, but withal, kindly. Carstairs did not mean to listen; he was sorry they had disturbed his peaceful solitude, but his cigar had gone out and the night was growing chilly. He thought they would walk away directly and he could go in doors, but the next words kept him rooted to the spot.

"Begging your pardon, miss," the man's voice was arguing, "but I've my reputation; another such decision on your part would do me great harm; we gave away the race; the filly was never more fit than she was to-day. Everyone knew it, and there was no boasting about her. Why, I've trained for you going on four years, Miss Clara, and your poor father 20 years before, but I never had a set-back like this—begging your pardon, but I can't undertake your horses any longer; this is the last straw; I am getting old, and my patience isn't what it was. I've some pride, you know, and it goes hard with me to see the hours and the weeks I have spent—all for nothing—and me the laughing stock of the stable."

Carstairs could see, through the trellis, the wrathful face of the speaker.

"Now, now, John, don't be cross with me! I have very good reasons for withdrawing Princess Bonnie, and if I pay you and give you an interest besides why should you care what the reasons are? I did not covet the stakes; if my stable pays, it is all I ask. I can't let you go, John. Why, where would I find so faithful an old friend? I couldn't trust anyone else to train my horses."

The garden chair was pushed back across the gravel with a sudden grating noise, and Clara Chalmers walked around the little arbor and looked in, to see Carstairs sitting there still with his cigar firmly held in his fingers; there was silence for an instant; it was almost imperceptible; then she said gently: "You can go, John," and stood there waiting until the old man's footsteps had died away; then she turned back and confronted Carstairs.

"You have heard?" she asked, simply.

"I couldn't help it. It is truth, then?"

He went up quite close to her and laid both hands very lightly upon her shoulders.

"You are the owner of the Oakdale stable, of Princess Bonnie—of—"

She walked away, laughing nervously—half defiantly.

"I am a southern woman, Mr. Carstairs. I think, perhaps, we have a little more sentiment for home ties than you have up north; we like to cling to old associations. I was born and bred at Oakdale; it was my father's breeding establishment in Virginia, and I grew up with his colts. I ran wild about his farm and knew nearly as much about horseflesh and loved it just as dearly as he did. He died two months after I had lost my husband, and I—I could not stay there any longer. I could not bear it, so I sold the old house, but I could not part with the horses." She threw back her head as she finished her explanation and met his eyes; but the crimson in her cheeks betrayed how bitterly she regretted the discovery.

"What, then, is it so appalling?" she said.

"It—isn't—that," faltered Carstairs, "but that you should sacrifice—that you should withdraw—give me a moment to see things in their right light."

It could not have taken so very long, for when Phil Witherington came out into the garden about 15 minutes later, he saw that he had lost the widow forever. He formed his lips for an astonished whistle, but he did not whistle; he only said:

"Well, if it isn't old Carstairs!"—Outing.

WOMAN AND HOME.

SHOWING OFF CHILDREN.

Training the Little Ones for Smart Speeches Is a Mistake.

Otherwise judicious mothers find it hard to resist the temptation of "showing off" their children. While this pastime may be delightful to the fond parent and interesting to beholders, its effect upon the child himself cannot fail to be injurious. It is but sowing seeds of trouble for the child which will bear a harvest of humiliation and mortification in years to come. We constantly hear fond fathers and mothers say that "when Johnnie goes to school or college he will have his freshness taken out of him."

But who is to blame for Johnnie's freshness," and his exalted opinion of himself? The mischief was done when the little chap was hardly more than a baby, and was brought into the parlor to repeat to Mrs. So-and-so the droll remark that he had made that morning, or the clever reproof he had administered last night to his doting papa. And later on, when the boy learned to read, was he not called upon to regale his relatives by telling them of this event in history or that occurrence in mythology? And they all listened as if they thought him an infant phenomenon, and were glad to sit at the feet of such wisdom. And so it went on until one day his family awoke to the consciousness that Johnnie was no longer a baby and "cute" and "cunning." Now he is unbearably pert and disgustingly conceited—on the whole a detestible prig. He must be sent away to school. Home is not the place for him. He is simply unmanageable, and requires outside snubbing to teach him his place. This he undoubtedly receives at boarding-school, where teachers and comrades unite to undo the mischief done through years of home training. And the boy, at first bewildered, then resentful, loses a part of his self-importance, and at last mends his manners.

If a mother thinks—as most mothers do—that her child is a prodigy, let her exercise enough self-restraint to keep the conviction to herself.—Harper's Bazar.

COLORED GLASS WINDOWS.

How a Fine Effect May Be Produced from Old Bottles.

If the artistic and thrifty housewife will save the colored glass bottles that find their way into her house and put them to use in the following manner, she will have something that will be a delight: Break the bottles into comparatively small pieces and then, if a certain regularity is desired, cut the pieces into shape with a diamond-pointed glass cutter.

Arrange these on a pane of plain white glass the desired size, using a little transparent cement to hold them in place, and a mixture of white cement and putty to imitate the lead that is used in expensive stained glass work. The dull, rich olive of the claret bottle, the deep amber of the sherry, the delicious sea-water green which is used for ginger ale and the various shades of red and blue that one gets from the apothecary and the wine merchant are revelations when cleansed of their contents and held in single thickness against the light.

When the cement is dry the window can be put in place, and as the sunlight strikes it she whose fingers have done the work will feel that it was well worth the trouble.

NEAT CENTER PIECE.

One of the Prettiest Designs Illustrated for a Long Time.

Pillow-case linen or a heavier quality may be used for this, and the design is to be worked with Ulster rope linen floss, either in outline or long and short stitch. It will develop beautifully in two shades of blue—Nos. 51 and 53—or in yellow; Nos. 2 and 4.

Work the outlines of scroll in outline stitch. This will be effective and satisfactory of itself, but if heavier work is desired, work in long and short stitch, running the stitches from the outside towards the center of scroll and keeping the general inclination and curve of the scroll. The corners may be filled with drawn work or not, as preferred; but the work will be much handsomer with it. Any pretty, all-over pattern may be selected and the edges of the corners, hem-stitch, hem and so forth finished in long and short buttonhole stitch with one of the shades of blue linen floss.—Ida R. Bennett, in Western Rural.

Paste That Will Keep a Year.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in flour enough to give it the consistence of thick cream, being careful to beat up all the lumps. Throw in half a dozen cloves and stir in as much powdered resin as will stand on a penny. Pour the mixture into a teacupful of boiling water, stirring well all the time. Let it remain on the stove a few minutes and it will be of the consistence of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; cover it and put in a cool place. When needed for use soften a portion with warm water. It will last a year, and is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper and can be written upon.

An Eclipse.

Mother—I am afraid your husband is going to be ill. How did he look this mornig at breakfast?

Young Wife—I didn't see him. He was reading the paper.—Bay City Chat.

WOMAN FROG HUNTER.

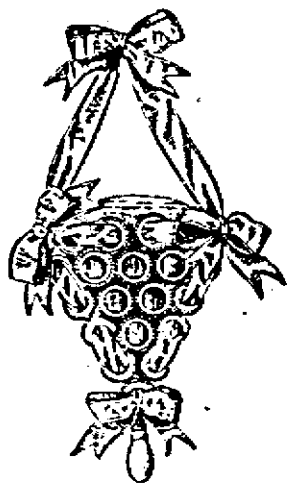
How a New Jersey Maiden Makes a Comfortable Living.

Miss Mona Seldon, of Friendship, N. J., is a hunter of renown. The game she bags is frogs. For seven years she has been supporting herself by her unique method. Now she is one of the most prosperous citizens in the little town, and she is reputed to have a bank account which, if it keeps on growing, will eventually enable her to give up frog shooting. Before she took to frog shooting Miss Seldon taught school in the country regons. She did not particularly enjoy teaching, for her pupils were frequently boys about twice as big as herself, and they had that particular form of humor which shows itself in being obstreperous. Moreover, the salary did not satisfy Miss Selden's ideas of proper compensation. Consequently, when she found that frogs were a costly luxury she resolved to invest her savings in a frog farm. Friendship being rich in bogs and swamps, Miss Selden bought 20 acres of land, fenced it in and began to raise frogs for the New York market, to the scornful delight of her neighbors. They thought she was a harmless and amusing lunatic when they saw her practicing shooting frogs. But when they learned that she cleared $1,000 the first season, those who came to scoff remained to imitate, and frog shooting became a popular occupation in Friendship. The other shooters sell their game to Miss Selden, who in turn sells it to the market.

WHISK BROOM HOLDER.

What an Ingenious Woman Can Do with Plain Brass Rings.

The possibilities of brass rings are numerous. In the broom holder 42 brass rings are all worked over in double crochet with dark red Asiatic crochet silk. These rings are joined together front and back, as seen, and ribbon of the same hue is run through



the outer row of rings and formed in tasteful bows at the corners, ribbon also forming the means of suspension and being bowed at the top.—Eva M. Niles, in Boston Globe.

FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

A Few Facts Which Mothers Would Do Well to Remember.

No solid food of any kind should be given to a child until it has the larger share of its first teeth. Even then it must not be supposed that because a child has acquired its teeth it may partake of all kinds of food with impunity. The digestive apparatus of a child differs greatly from that of an adult in its anatomical structure, and in the character and amount of digestive fluids, and it is by no means proper to allow a child to eat all kinds of even wholesome food which a healthy adult stomach can digest with impunity, to say nothing of the rich, highly seasoned viands, sweetmeats and epicurian dishes which seldom fail to form some part of the bill of fare. Children are not likely to crave unsuitable foods unless a taste for such articles has been developed by indulgence in them.—Mrs. E. E. Kellogg, in Good Housekeeping.

Testing Cake in the Oven.

Miss Parloa gives the following directions for testing the oven in cake baking: "For sponge cake put a piece of paper in the oven, close the door, and open it in five minutes. If the paper is a rich yellow, the oven is right; but if it is a light yellow the oven is too cool; if a dark brown, it is too hot. For pound cake the oven should be just hot enough to color light brown. Cup cakes require an oven of about the same temperature. All thin-rolled cakes require a hotter oven, so that the paper should turn a dark brown in five minutes. The length of time required for baking certain cakes will vary with their thickness or the size of the pan in which they are baked."

Fresh Currant Pudding.

Pour over squares of stale sponge cake a very sweet custard into which ripe currants have been stirred and serve at once. Or, stir ripe currants thickly into a rich batter made with two eggs, half a cup of sweet cream, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder and enough flour to stir thin: pour all into a buttered basin and steam one hour. Or, stir currants thickly into a nice bread pudding. Or, put layers of bread nicely toasted and buttered into a baking dish with very ripe sweetened currants between them. Pour over a little water—just enough to moisten the bread—and bake the pudding about half an hour; then serve it with sweetened cream.

How to Clean Glass Globes.

The washing glass gas shades or globes with tepid water in which a little soda and blue have been dissolved. Turn down to drain, wipe with soft, dry leather. If the globes should have the least crack or flaw in them be very careful to keep your hands well protected with the towel when drying them, as if the glass were to "fly" suddenly a painful and perhaps dangerous cut might result. When adjusting globes never screw them tight, or they are certain to break when the gas is lighted, as glass expands with heat.

Something Entirely New on Wheels and Superior to Anything of the Kind Seen at the World's Fair.

The "New North-Western Limited" train via "THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE," new from engine to rear coach, the engine after the famous 999 pattern, and the Compartment Cars and Sleepers in style and finish surpassing anything heretofore attempted in car construction. In fact, this train in point of richness, comfort and security, cannot be surpassed and travelers of all classes are invited to inspect and make comparison with any other train in existence.

This train leaves Minneapolis 7:30 and St. Paul 8:10 every night for Chicago; try it when you travel. Excursion and other classes of tickets good on these trains. Pamphlet giving full description of this new train will be mailed free on application to T. W. Teasdale, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

"Let me take the blamed thing home," said the patient, as the dentist relieved him of his aching molar; "I want to take it home and poke sugar in it to see it ache!"—Truth.

"WHERE does the weather forecast man go for his vacation?" "He doesn't go anywhere; he doesn't dare to come down out of that tower."—Chicago Tribune.

Travel with a Friend

Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of the ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness.

DOCTOR—"The matter with you is that you want to be out more." Patient—"I'll be out enough when I get your bill, doctor."—Yonkers Statesman.

TEMPERAMENT is but the atmosphere of character, while its groundwork in nature is fixed and unchangeable.—A. Helps.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

HISTORY makes haste to record great deeds, but often neglects good ones.—Hosea Ballou.

He who goes no farther than bare justice stops at the beginning of virtue.—Blair.

Eat

Naturally, have a good appetite, keep your blood pure and your nerves strong by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c

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You Poor Rheumatic.

There is a remedy, thoroughly reliable, called "Allen's Vegetable Extract," that we will guarantee will cure you, or it shall cost you nothing. If you will write us fully about your case, we will gladly consider it, and sell you our medicine if we feel sure it will cure you; not otherwise. 150 doses by mail for $1.00. THE ALLEN SARSAPARILLA CO., Woodlords, Me.

Don't take substitutes to save a few pennies. It won't pay you. Always insist on HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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TO SELL the largest stock of Hardy Fruits, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Forest Tree Seedlings, etc., in the West. We grow our own goods and give three times as much work as others. Write for terms at once. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

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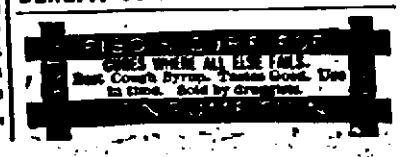

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A Fortunate Girl.

Miss Fannie McKinnon, who for 1½ years has operated one of the linotype machines in the Evening Telegram office at West Superior, has unexpectedly become possessed of a snug little fortune of $40,000. She has an uncle in British Colombia, who about ten years ago induced her to invest a small portion of her savings in gold mining stock. She recently went to visit her uncle, and has telegraphed her sister in this city that she had sold her stock for $40,000 cash.

May Call a Special Session.

It is now among the probabilities that Gov. Upham will call a special session of the legislature to remedy the defects in the law authorizing the incorporation of villages, declared by the supreme court to be invalid. The governor listened to the arguments of a delegation from the village of Wauwatosa and gave them to understand that if it could be shown that villages were wiped out and there were no other remedy, he would call a special session of the legislature.

Keeley Law Sustained.

The county must pay for the treatment of its drunkards. In the circuit court in Milwaukee Judge Johnson upheld the constitutionality of the Keeley law and dismissed the demurrer entered by the county to the suits brought by the various institutions to recover for treatment ordered by the county judge. N. S. Murphey, the special attorney for the county, will immediately file notice to appeal to the supreme court.

Run on a Bank.

Unfounded rumors were the cause of quite a run on the First national bank at Kenosha. One of the big manufacturers paid all of his men off in checks, and the men went to the bank to have them cashed. There were a great many of them, and the fact that they were standing around the bank caused a rumor to be started that the bank was in financial stress, and within an hour a run had been begun by the smaller depositors. The bank paid out $300,000.

Committed Murder to Order.

Chris Milert, a farmer, was found dead near Neillsville in the house of Patrick Christie, a neighbor, having been killed with a shotgun. The suspicious circumstances surrounding Milert's death led to the arrest of Christie and his 16-year-old son. They were taken to Neillsville and an inquest ordered. The younger Christie admitted the killing, and said he was commanded to do so by his father. The accused were in jail.

Mental Worry and Suicide.

William P. Cipperly, who lived near Sheridan, arose in the morning, took an old rifle, went into the woodshed and shot himself through the head, and died instantly. The cause of the rash act is supposed to be a financial matter over which he had some trouble and litigation, and which had so worked upon his mind that he had been noticed to act strangely for some time. He was about 65 years old.

Eloped and Were Married.

Delia, daughter of Henry Block, of Paraboo, told her parents that she was going to see a friend, but when she did not return they investigated and found she had eloped with Frank J. Cooper. They were married, drove to Reedsburg, 17 miles away, and took a train for Canby, Minn.

The News Condensed.

Alfred R. Bechler, aged 25 years, a draughtsman employed in the city engineer's office, jumped into the lake at Milwaukee and was drowned. No cause was known for the deed.

Mrs. Marie Simmons, aged 42 years, died at Green Bay from injuries sustained from the explosion of a lamp. She was cook on the schooner Stewart, a coal-carrying vessel from Buffalo.

Sister Superior Adele, of the convent at Robinsonville, 15 miles northwest of Green Bay, died at the age of 67 years. Her name before joining the sisters was Adele Brice.

Robert Wagner, president of the Milwaukee Furniture company, was arrested on a warrant charging him with arson and was later released on bail.

The new catalogue of the Wisconsin university shows a total registration of 1,595 students during the present college year, an increase of 73 over the attendance last year.

Mrs. Mary Bucher, aged 81, was murdered at her home in the town of Lebanon, near Watertown. William Zeiner, a hired man, was missing.

By the death of Capt. John Stewart, aged 65, Bayfield loses one of its best citizens and North Wisconsin one of its landmarks and most eccentric characters.

James McMahon, a sailor on the steamer Fayette Brown, was drowned at Ashland while intoxicated. His home was in London, England.

The places of most of the men who went on strike at the flour sheds at Superior were filled and work was progressing at the mills and sheds under police protection.

The coroner's jury in the Hilgendorf murder case found that Mrs. Hilgendorf had been murdered, as suspected, by a corn knife in the hands of her husband, August Hilgendorf.

The farmhouse of Charles Geary, in the town of Porter, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,500.

County Clerk O. K. Anderson, who was arrested in West Superior on a warrant charging embezzlement of county funds, was discharged because there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the complaint.

At Galesville a building in course of construction was destroyed by incendiaries. It was owned by Ed Shuman and the loss is about $450.

Nathan Nutting, aged 72 years, was killed by the cars near Watertown and his wife was badly injured.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Standing of the Leading Clubs for the Week Ended July 12.

The following tables show the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Cincinnati	50	21	.676
Cleveland	41	27	.603
Baltimore	45	28	.562
Boston	38	27	.511
Pittsburgh	37	31	.544
Chicago	40	35	.533
Brooklyn	34	37	.479
Washington	32	38	.457
Philadelphia	32	39	.451
New York	27	43	.386
St. Louis	15	51	.227
Louisville	16	49	.246
Western league:			
Indianapolis	45	23	.662
Minneapolis	40	23	.635
St. Paul	37	30	.552
Detroit	33	31	.521
Kansas City	36	31	.537
Milwaukee	31	41	.431
Grand Rapids	26	43	.377
Columbus	22	47	.319
Western association:			
Des Moines	39	14	.736
Peoria	37	23	.616
Dubuque	37	23	.616
Rockford	33	30	.524
Cedar Rapids	33	30	.524
Quincy	29	37	.439
Burlington	23	45	.338
St. Joseph	21	46	.313

DENOUNCE FREE SILVER.

Many Democratic Organs Repudiate the Platform and Ticket.

Chicago, July 11.—The Tribune says conservative democrats newspapers, especially in the east and south, are openly and in considerable numbers announcing a policy of vigorous opposition to the free silver platform and nominee. In many cases sound money democrats are advised by these journals to vote for McKinley as the surest method of stamping out the heresy which has attained a governing power within the party. Some of the bolting newspapers suggest the nomination of a third ticket on a gold platform, but most of them are in favor of the election of McKinley. The list to date is as follows:

The Staats-Zeitung, Sun, Herald, Times and World, of New York city; Record and Times, Philadelphia; Sun and Evening Times, Baltimore; Courier-Journal, Post and Anzeiger (German), Louisville, Ky.; Staats-Zeitung and Chronicle, Chicago; Times, Richmond, Va.; Globe, St. Paul, Minn.; Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sun, Lewiston, Me.; Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Courier, Buffalo, N. Y., and Anzeiger Des Westens, St. Louis, Mo.

PERISHED BY THOUSANDS.

Enormous Loss of Life by the Recent Tidal Wave in Japan.

Victoria, B. C., July 9.—Advices by steamer Braemer state that 37,136 people were killed in the two prefectures, Mujasgi and Irvate, Japan, by the recent tidal wave. A dispatch from Morika, dated June 20, says that over 60,000 were either killed or injured by the wave.

The distress among the survivors of the terrible visitation is appalling. Thousands of the injured are dying from lack of medical assistance, and many are upon the verge of starvation. The wave originated not far from the Japanese coast, and appears to have visited an extent of over 300 miles of coast line.

Fatal Result of a Frolic.

La Harpe, Ill., July 10.—William Spiker and sister and Charles Collins and sister were spending the evening at the home of Edward Dodds, brother-in-law of the Spikers. During the evening Collins and one of the Spiker girls took a buggy ride, using Spiker's team. This so angered Spiker that upon the return of Collins a violent encounter took place, in which Collins stabbed Spiker in the neck and killed him.

Wheat and Corn.

Washington, July 11.—The government report makes the winter wheat condition 73.6, indicating a yield of 270,564,000 bushels, and the spring wheat condition 93.2, indicating a yield of 173,294,000 bushels—a total spring and winter wheat yield of 443,858,000 bushels. The average condition of corn is 92.4, against 99.3 in July last year.

Three Drowned.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 13.—A sail boat containing three young men capsized on the Niagara river near the foot of Austin street Sunday afternoon. The current in the river at this point is very strong and before assistance could reach them they were drowned.

Socialists Name a Ticket.

New York, July 10.—The socialist labor party in national convention in this state yesterday nominated Charles H. Machett, of Brooklyn, for president, and Matthew McGuire, of Paterson, N. J., for vice president.

THE MARKETS.

	New York.	July 13.
LIVE STOCK—Steers	$3 [illegible]	$4 [illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Bakers'	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1 Hard	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
OATS—Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORK—Mess, Old	7 [illegible]	[illegible]
LARD—Rendered	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EGGS	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Beeves	$3 40	$4 10
Stockers and Feeders	2 60	3 25
Cows and Bulls	1 25	3 10
Texas Steers	2 50	3 25
HOGS—Light	3 30	3 [illegible]
Rough Packing	3 25	3 [illegible]
SHEEP	2 00	4 00
BUTTER—Western Cr'm'y.	11	14½
Dairy	9	12
EGGS—Fresh	9	9½
POTATOES—New (per bbl.)	2 00	2 10
PORK—Mess	6 50	6 55
LARD—Steam	3 50	3 55
FLOUR—Winter	2 60	3 60
Spring	2 60	3 15
GRAIN—Wheat, July	54½	54¾
Corn, No. 2	27½	27¾
Oats, No. 2 Cash	15½	16
Rye, No. 2	31½	31¾
Barley, Good to Fancy	27	31
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	54½	55
Corn, No. 3	26	26¼
Oats, No. 2 White	17½	18
Rye, No. 1	31½	31½
Barley, No. 2	30	30½
PORK—Mess	6 45	6 50
LARD	3 50	3 55
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	58	58¼
Corn, No. 2	27	27¼
Oats, No. 2 White	19	19½
Rye, No. 2	32½	32½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 70	$4 20
Texas	2 70	3 25
HOGS	3 60	3 65
SHEEP	3 25	4 00
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	$3 60	$4 00
Cows	1 50	3 25
Feeders	2 35	3 65
HOGS	3 50	3 20
SHEEP	3 15	3 40

FASHION LETTER.

A Surpassing Season in Varieties of Modes and Elegant Accessories—Subsidence of Exaggerated Sleeves, Etc.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

The present season surpasses all others on record in the variety of modes and all their elegant accessories which are certainly the dominant feature of existing styles. Individuality in dress has a wide field in the midst of all this beautiful profusion, and the woman who is fortunate enough to possess good taste can easily make a fashionable as well as elegant artistic success of her summer outfit, for never in all the history of trade were worn beautiful fabrics, trimmings, laces, silk linings and accessories of every description to be purchased at such miraculously low prices as in this year of '96. With the sleeves diminished to graceful and normal lines, and the skirts only moderately full, exaggeration has ceased pro tem., and never were fashions prettier or more becoming; even the carping critics and the chronic growlers are forced to admit this truth.

The new summer sleeves are in endless variety—there is almost a new sleeve apiece for every "New Woman." The close coat sleeve is seen much more on tailor gowns than any other style and the sleeves of the jacket bodice are cut in such a way as to fit the forearm very closely, with the fullness distinctly in the upper part. Length more than width appears to be the aim in many new sleeves and they vary in size and design according to fancy.

The full Queen Anne puff still reigns a favorite on evening toilets; and this puff is slashed, draped, tucked, or banded with velvet, insertion or passementerie. Caps, vandyke points, and airy tulle bows that look exactly like huge gauze butterflies perched on the tops of the shoulders are also in vogue and the modified old style bishop sleeve is constantly used for diaphanous dresses and shirt waists of every description. Some of the delicate batistes and grass linens made up over silk of a contrasting shade, pink, green lilac, etc., are exceedingly chic and dressy in effect, being trimmed with rich laces put on in points and insertions; with full lace shoulder capes or fichus, and handsome ribbon sashes as a finish. Some of these toilets have yokes and bretelles of soft ecru guipure, and the very full gigot sleeves have lace arranged in deep vandykes at the waists and around the neck.

The smart little jacket bodices of the season are in great variety. They are all short and pert-looking about the waist and hips. The basque portion is cut scant or very full in rounded or circular shape, or in blocks or vandyke points, as the figure of the wearer requires, and the bodices are made of every sort of material, from satin and silk, velvet and brocade; gingham and dimity skirts on tailor gowns for utility wear are somewhat narrower than those on dress, and demi-dress toilets. The newest skirts are quite as often gathered as plaited. They are made a degree less flaring from the knees down without losing anything of the attractive cachet which has characterized recent models, and, rid of their stiff interlinings, are very much less cumbersome than the skirts of seasons past. The gathers or plaits are carried well to the back, the front, or traveling, promenade, and cycle gowns, frequently describing a tablier, trimmed or buttoned down each side. Many of the fancy waists of chiffon, pineapple silk, linen lawn, etamine or batiste are this summer hooked up the back, the fastening hidden by folds or insertion bands, the style elected for matrons as well as young girls, and the bodice looks very pretty so arranged, for the fastening is invisible and the fronts are elaborately decorated.

For boating, yachting and mountain wear very inexpensive suits are made of Russia linen crash in ecru flax shades, slightly rough but cool to the touch, and very strong and durable. They have a short jacket bodice or open blazer with banded bishop sleeves. The entire suit is unlined and finished with machine-stitched edges. The most popular mohairs are very lustrous of surface, the heavy threads forming basket-weaves instead of the familiar closely-woven surface like alapaca, and a continued fancy is for sailor collars and other accessories of ecru grass linen, these being considered more stylish than the collars of heavy lace or velvet usually worn with mohair gowns, and it is likewise considered good style to have the entire blouse waist of this ecru or flax-colored linen with dark blue etamine or English serge for the jacket and skirt.

Costumes of white mohair with alpine hats en suite are in high fashion for stylish summer wear. Some of the gowns are elegantly lined and trimmed; others have the skirt and jacket unlined and finished with machine-stitching. Lines of fine gold braid decorate many of the white wool costumes made for walking, cycling or driving, and the suit is then lined with pale yellow and the waist or bodice jacket decorated with white and gold buttons.

KATE DUNHAM.

PITH AND POINT.

—Generalship.—"Can you give me change for five dollars?" inquired the usually impecunious friend. "Certainly," was the unguarded answer. "Then lend me three."—Washington Star.

—Ambiguous.—The Bishop (to young widow)—"My sister, I dare say you find comfort in the thought that you made your husband happy while he lived." Young Widow—"Yes. Poor Jack was in Heaven till he died."—Pick-Me-Up.

—The mendicant stood before the wayfarer with outstretched hands. "Please, sir," he said, "I have seen better days." "Well, that's no affair of mine," said the wayfarer. "Make your complaint to the clerk of the weather if you don't like this kind of a day."—Tit-Bits.

—Schoolmaster—"Joseph, when your father hangs up four hams to the rafters and afterwards sends one to your master, how many are left?" Joseph—"Three, sir." Master—"Quite right. Now, be sure you mention this example to your father, just to show him how well you are getting on in your sums."—L'Ami de la Maison.

—"Do you remember," asked the young lawyer and promoter, "that you once said I would never be rich? I rather think I am on the road to riches, at last." "I never said you would not be rich," answered the elderly cynic. "I only said you would never have any money of your own, and I still say so."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Mrs. Yeast—"I wish I could think of something to keep my husband home at nights." Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"Get him a bicycle." Mrs. Yeast—"That would take him out more than ever." Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"O, no, it wouldn't! My husband got one day before yesterday, and the doctor says he won't be out for a month."—Yonkers Statesman.

—They had been telling fish stories and the quiet, unobtrusive man looked weary. The idler who spends his time in thinking up foolish questions broke the silence to inquire: "I wonder what finally became of the whale that swallowed Jonah?" "I don't know," replied the quiet man, "but I have an idea as to some of his movements." "What is it?" "I don't doubt that he hunted up a party of other whales and bored them nearly to death telling them how the largest man he ever caught wriggled loose and got away."—Washington Star.

THIEVES ARE NOT PARTICULAR.

Will Appropriate Anything They Can Carry Away with Them.

Quite recently there have been two or three cases recorded in the papers of cab stealing; this we can quite understand, for a horse and cab is a nice little property, wherewith one can earn a decent living. But what shall be said of the man who stole an elephant? This same elephant escaped from a circus procession and was wending its way through the streets of a suburb of Liverpool. The great animal wandered for many miles and eventually stopped at a farm, the proprietor whereof promptly annexed the valuable brute, and was foolish enough to sell it to the next circus proprietor that chanced to be in the vicinity. The farmer's reason for getting rid of the elephant was the prodigious quantity of food the animal consumed. We need hardly say that the whole silly proceeding ended in the conviction of the farmer, though he got off with three months' imprisonment.

There was at least two cases on record of a man stealing a house. One of these was a portable corrugated iron structure, which ran on wheels and belonged to a great contractor, whose manager used it as a pay box, while the other was an ordinary semi-detached suburban residence. How could such a house be stolen? Well, the alleged thief simply took possession of it, put himself in a state of siege, and then set the real owner at defiance. After a long and most exasperating course of law proceedings the real owner recovered his house and the claimant was dislodged.

Horses and vans have been stolen, of course; so have whole houses of furniture, if we may use the term. The latter unique robbery is worked in this way: A householder going abroad will, perhaps, warehouse his furniture at some well-known repository, and the thieves will contrive to impersonate him, and in many cases get possession of the whole of his household goods.—N. Y. Journal.

Certificates of Death.

Who can tell how many persons are buried alive every year? How many cases of suspended animation are there on record, and how many horrors that are never known save by accident, when once in awhile some grave is opened and discoveries are made that shock whole communities. There is not, up to date, any certain test for death, although there have been experiments and trials innumerable. After exhausting all of the resources of science, medical experts have arrived at the conclusion that the only certain test of death is the condition of the body. Until there are unmistakable signs of decay, death is by no means a foregone conclusion. The sense of smell is the very best possible guide in such matters. Even the eyes are not to be trusted, as there are cases on record where bodies have become almost black and yet life was not extinct. In one instance burial was delayed by unavoidable circumstances until the friends became alarmed by the color which they mistook for mortification, and, fearing some outbreak of disease, they sent for disinfectants and sanitary experts. Before they arrived, however, there was a marked change in the appearance of the body. From a purplish hue like a bad bruise it gradually became lighter and assumed a life-like color, and within a few hours there were evidences of returning animation. Although several physicians had been in attendance, and the person was pronounced dead, the result proved the unreliability of their decision.—N. Y. Ledger.

16 TO 1.

You Will Like Virginia.

July 7 and 21, August 4 and 18 tickets will be sold from all points in the northwest over the Big Four Route and Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. to Virginia at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Homeseekers should take advantage of this cheap rate to visit the rich farm lands. Virginia never had a cyclone. It has a perfect climate, cheap transportation and the best markets in the world. Send for rates, free descriptive pamphlet and list of desirable farms for sale. U. L. Tatum, N. W. P. A., 234 Clark Street, Chicago.

Mrs. Newed (to clerk)—"Have you any wax for polished floors?" Clerk—"No; we only have sealing wax." Mrs. Newed—"Well, that will do. If it's for the ceiling I suppose it will do for the floor just as well?"—Washington Times.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21st and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. will sell first class round trip tickets, good 21 days from date of sale, for one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time, all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City Ticket Office, 192 Clark St., or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

To Complete the Collation.—She (sentimentally)—"I would I were a bird." He (stupidly)—"And what would I be?" She (sarcastically)—"Oh, you might be a small bottle."—Chicago Record.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st. Phila., Pa.

"Miss Oldex is one old maid who doesn't try to conceal her age." "Yes, but she knows it's no use." "Why?" "Her twin brother lives with her!"—Chicago Record.

Artifice is weak; it is the work of mere man, in the imbecility and self-distrust of his mimic understanding.—Hare.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 253 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

The truly honest man does that from duty which the man of honor does for the sake of character.—Shenstone.

Red, angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds, and the holiday of fools.—Chesterfield.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

We imitate only what we believe and admire.—Willmott.

Half A MILLION DOLLARS

To be Given Away in Articles of Real Value to the Users of

Mail Pouch

"Chewing and Smoking"

(The Only ANTI-NERVOUS and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

TOBACCO.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS (or EMPTY BAGS UNTIL COUPONS APPEAR) AND GET IN EXCHANGE FREE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES:

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Handsome Water Color Fac-similes, Landscape and Marine, size 14x20, 12 subjects.

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NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE. *Such Excellent Works of Art have never before been offered, Except Through Dealers, at very high prices. They are suitable decorations for any home, and to be appreciated must be seen.*

CHOICE BOOKS,

Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 selected titles; by Eminent Authors.

Popular Novels, 500 titles by Favorite Authors.

TOBACCO POUCHES,

Rubber, self-closing. Convenient and useful.

PIPES,

French Briar (Guaranteed Genuine).

POCKET KNIVES,

Jack Knives and Pen Knives. First quality, American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag Handle.

RAZORS,

Highest Grade Steel. Hollow Ground.

POCKET BOOKS,

Finest Quality Leather, Ladies' and Gents'.

CYCLOMETERS,

1000 Mile Repeating. For any size Bicycle.

EXCELLENT Open Face WATCHES,

The "Mail Pouch" Watches are made by a leading American Watch Company and *are guaranteed, without qualification.* The "works" contain all improvements up to date. They will wear and perform well for a life time if only ordinarily cared for.

Coupons explain how to secure All Articles. *One Coupon in each 5 cent (2 ounce) Package. Two Coupons in each 10 cent (4 ounce) Package.*

Mail Pouch Tobacco is sold by all dealers. Packages (*now on sale*) containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons. "2 oz." *Empty Bag as one Coupon,* "4 oz." *Empty Bag as two Coupons.*

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Mailed on application, giving complete list and description of all Articles and Titles of Books and Pictures; *also tells how to get them.*

The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

No coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897.

A. N. K.—G. 1613.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

"A Bicycle Built for Two."

BattleAx PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

FEET FURNITURE.

Goods that must be seen to be appreciated.

Men's Oxblood shade, Harvard calf lace shoes, double sole, Scotch edge, latest toe and guaranteed equal to any $4.50 shoe you can buy. Our price

$3.50

Men's Embossed Calf, lace shoes, needle toe, glove grain tops. This shoe compares well with shoes that merchants tell you cost $2.50. Our price

$2.00.

Compare our $1.25 shoes with any you see offered at one seventy-five. Our goods are always open for comparison in quality and price.

Ladies' Paris Kid, Vassar toe, patent leather tip, foxed heel, button shoes, equal to any $3.50 shoe you ever saw. Our price

$3.00.

A large lot of Children's shoes in lace and button at prices that are from 20 to 40 cents per pair under all competitors.

All our shoes are up-to-now in price and quality.

CASH DEPARTMENT STORE,

312, 314, 316 Brown Street.

Rhinelander, - Wis.

THE HIDDEN CITY

BY WALTER H. McDOUGALL.

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[CONTINUED.]

It had grown lighter while the two talked, and the housetops were already black with the forms of the people congregated there to greet the rising sun. All were silent, waiting till the luminary appeared over the edge of the cliffs. Its beams already blazed upon the northern wall of the canyon and brought out in strong relief the banded colors of the lime, sandstone and slate. The sky was all aflame, and a flood of sunlight poured over into the abyss, and the glowing, radiant orb appeared. The people raised a mighty shout, bowed their heads before the god in prayer for a few moments and disappeared within their houses. The day had begun in Atzlan.

Kulcan stood beside the high priest, neither of them joining in the welcoming shouts nor the prayers of the populace as the sun rose. The eyes of the younger man were so blinded with tears that he saw nothing of the scene, while he endeavored to control his emotions. Before him stretched a canyon less than a mile in width at its widest part and narrowing to a few feet in places, the eye being lost in its sharp turns. Through it ran a stream about forty feet wide, with many shallow fords, making a curve about the city and sinking into dangerous quicksands at the western extremity. The walls of the canyon, two thousand feet high above the city and sinking to seven hundred feet at the western end, had been terraced by the floods into huge steps, upon which the ruined cliff houses stood, one row above another. Stairways and ladders were carved in the rocky walls, giving access to the heights above, although these were now only used by venturesome urchins.

This city was built in a huge circle three thousand feet in diameter, forming, in fact, one continuous structure, with a large open court in the center full of fruit trees and garden plots. This gigantic tenement contained nearly a thousand rooms, having in its eastern extremity seven stories of apartments. It was built in a regular and beautiful alternation of large and small square cut stones laid in white mortar, or, more strictly speaking, gypsum cement. There had been in earlier times no doors or windows upon the ground floor, and the entrance had been effected by ladders, hundreds of which leaned against the walls and protruded from the roofs; but now a few large doorways opened into the fields outside the city.

The successive stories were set back one behind the other, leaving the highest tier a single line of apartments, each story being reached by short ladders. The houses were three rooms deep, opening on the interior court, and connecting by trapdoors with the rooms below. There were innumerable trapdoors in the roofs, through which the ends of the ladders appeared, pointing in every direction, giving the city the comical aspect of a forest of leaning bean poles. Up the ladders children and even dogs ran with ease and agility.

On the western end of the city the houses were only one story in height, imparting to the whole the appearance of an amphitheater or a vast fortress. Within the court, toward the western end, stood the temple, the highest building of all, from the roof of which rose the smoke of the perpetual fire.

All about the outskirts, and also within the court, were pleasant gardens and fields cultivated to a high degree by irrigation. In places on the cliffs the terraces had been converted into gardens, walled and faced with neat masonry, and with raised edges to hold water upon the surface, to which the water pipes ran.

Through the outer walls of the houses projected for a foot or two the cedar poles forming the floors, and in some instances they were carried out far enough to form balconies, upon which grew trailing plants with great scarlet flowers blazing in the spring sunlight in riotous rivalry of color with the burning cliffs.

In this great beehive dwelt two thousand souls, one family above another, the roof of one forming the floor and yard of the next above, the humblest dwelling in the highest tiers, for the nobles and wealthy citizens, as a matter of course, were averse to climbing and preferred to be near the ground, where opportunities for communion or display were greater.

All this lay before the young priest as he stood and strove with his emotions, and such was the scene that greeted Gilbert's eyes in the depths below him when he awoke from slumber.

CHAPTER III.

THE FESTIVAL AND THE SACRIFICE.

She faced her lover with a confident, tender smile upon her face.

The smoke was rising and blowing away in the fresh morning wind from hundreds of round apertures in the roofs as the people of Atzlan prepared their morning meal hurriedly, for they were anxious to be out and preparing for the greatest of their religious festivals. One by one they emerged and clambered quickly down the tall ladders until hundreds of them were gathered about in groups or busily arranging for the ceremonies of the day, gathering fruits and flowers, maize cakes and pinon nuts for the minor sacrifices, and decorating the interior and front of the court and temple. To each of the four great phratries or divisions of the inhabitants, according to kinship, was assigned particular duties connected with the festival.

While some were engaged in building and decorating bowers others prepared food in great quantities, while others arranged for the games and dances which followed the sacrifices. Others were driving the animals devoted to sacrifice into an inclosed field.

Gathered in front of the temple stood a number of priests waiting to form in the sacred procession and chatting merrily, with frequent jests, among themselves. Their white dresses formed a contrast with the brilliant coloring of the costumes of the people, and the red suns embroidered upon their breasts, the emblem of their holy calling, showed forth the more conspicuously.

Multitudes of little, stunted, wolfish dogs ran in and out between the people's legs, attesting by frequent howls a plentitude of well aimed kicks. The houses emptied forth into the square every inmate, for every living soul in the city who was able to move or to be moved was obliged to be present at the sacrifice—and few were loath to witness the spectacle. Its bloody delights were eagerly awaited and long remembered. Children were there to be held up to see the rare sight and to have it impressed upon their memories by many a reminder in future years, and old women, wagging their heads, told of many a past scene of splendid slaughter, when were killed not one but a dozen beautiful virgins to appease Kinchahan's wrath in times of famine.

Kulcan stood upon the temple roof gazing down upon the scene. The aged Iklapel, weary with his vigil, was slumbering in the warm sunlight, his withered hand resting on the edge of the altar, whose fire seemed dying slowly out. The young priest was not clad in his sacred robes, but wore a long yellow tunic, encircled at the waist by a belt made of turquoise squares set in gold and fastened by a looped serpent. On his head he wore a feather cap, surmounted by an eagle's plume—the totem of his family. His legs were naked, revealing a shapely, muscular development, and his feet were clad in leather shoes or buskins, with heavy neat's leather soles. They were fastened with gold loops over buttons of the same metal. Around his left wrist was coiled a heavy bracelet, modeled like a serpent with raised head—the rattlesnake of the plains and canyons—a sacred, mysterious emblem of their religion.

He was tall and well built, and his face was browned by exposure to the burning suns of twenty-six summers. But the narrow opening in his tunic showed a skin beneath as white as ivory. With eyes of deep blue and hair of tawny yellow he resembled as he stood there, his lip curled into a contemptuous sneer, gazing fixedly at the group of priests below, a viking chieftain, a man of the land of cold and snow instead of the hot arid desert. But his mouth and chin showed elements of weakness and vacillation, and the blue eyes held an indecision and wavering in their depths that betrayed his character.

He had already acquiesced in the old priest's decision and realized the uselessness of opposition. In him there was none of the stuff of the hero who would die defending the woman he loved, nor dared he kill himself with the knife that slew her. No, he would wait—perhaps some miracle might occur. What if Iklapel were wrong after all, and Quetzalcoatl should appear? And, too, it was a question not only of self preservation, but of his religion, of his priestly order and their fat livings and cherished privileges. Though he loved Ainee with all his heart, yet he questioned, What was one man's love to be set against the interests of a whole priesthood—despise them though he did one and all from the bottom of heart?

Then his thoughts turned in bitter hatred against them, and he felt that he could do no better than to shatter the whole system of lying and deceit, pretense and jugglery. But he was not sure, even were he to die, that such would be the result. In the turmoil of his thoughts, for he was used to little thinking, having heretofore allowed Iklapel to perform that duty for him, he finally resolved to let affairs take their course, weakly hoping against hope that something would intervene. Skeptical though he was as to his religion, he had still a strong taint of Atzlan superstition inrooted in him, part of his very nature, and the prodigy of the night, as Iklapel related it, certainly signified something at least unusual about to occur.

He made his decision, or allowed it rather to be made for him by the force of circumstances as well as habit, and awakening the high priest they descended the trapdoor behind the altar together and attired themselves in their sacred robes.

Unlike the continuous encircling building, the temple was not without doors or windows on the ground floor. Its stories were set successively one behind the other, giving the structure somewhat the appearance of a pyramid, each story having a wide terrace or platform completely around it, and stone steps leading to the one above. The second floor was reached on the outside by a graded ascent thirty feet wide, the platform being even wider. Within there were also ladders, as in the other parts of the city.

Upon the top of the temple before the perpetual fire stood an immense effigy of the sun, made of solid and virgin gold, supported by heavy braces of silver, facing toward the east and reflecting the rays of the heavenly luminary in a blaze of blinding splendor. The small square apartment on which it rested was built of cedar, covered externally with alternate plates of gold and silver, the walls within being coated with a white cement composed of gypsum and nearly approaching plaster of paris in composition. As I have said, the temple stood toward the western end of the court, where the houses were lowest and near the canyon walls, the distance there from being about sixty feet, so that for the greater part of the day it rested in the cool shadow of the cliffs.

At the southwest corner, close to the altar, now stood Iklapel, holding in his hand his pointed tiara, like that of the modern pope, made of the skin of a huge rattlesnake, with the head surmounting it pointed upward. The placing of the tiara on his head was the signal for the great procession to begin its march.

He had resigned all other duties to the young and vigorous Kulcan, who was already below, busied in arranging the last details of the festival. In the complicated mythology of the Atzlans there were minor gods to be appeased by lesser sacrifices, and these were to be performed in the regular order of the day, leading up to the noonday rite—the sacrifice of a maiden, chosen by lot, before the altar of Kinchahan.

The people were all within the court with the exception of a few tardy stragglers bearing bundles of fagots from the pinon orchards outside the city; even these were hurrying in order to obtain places in the procession. The uproar was immense—each citizen seemed vying with the other as though to drown thought and anxiety—the pressure of feeling bringing a feverish hilarity to the surface in a naturally grave and serious people.

Opposite the temple, at an open door, whose wooden lintel was scarce three feet from its threshold, which was rounded and hollowed by centuries of constant footwear, sat a little child almost hidden in the mass of jasmine-like flowers that grew closely about the narrow portal. Her beadlike black eyes glittered with eager impatience as she watched the groups of people gather. While she wove the delicate blossoms into a garland to deck her black hair—for she was to walk with other children in the procession—she ever cast her eyes into the dark recesses of the room and murmured petulantly, calling now and then:

"Oh, grandmother, hurry! Eltza is waiting. I shall be left out!"

After a time slow and feeble footsteps were heard within, and an old woman appeared—an old woman bearing the weight of years so heavily that she scarce needed to bend an inch in emerging through the little opening. It was the child's grandmother, Intzu, the oldest woman in the city, one of the weavers of the cloth of which the sacred white robes were made—a duty which devolved upon the most aged and most skilled of the women. Her face was shriveled like an old dried apple, so full of wrinkles that not an eighth of an inch of skin was left uncreased, yet her teeth were as white and regular as her grandchild's and her eyes as bright and piercing.

She came out into the glaring light blinking her eyes and puckering the skin about them in concentric wrinkles in an endeavor to see the child among the flowers, and seated herself with a contented chuckle beside her on the sill.

"Ah—the sun is good. He warms old Intzu's bones, though not as fondly as he was wont to do in the old days. And today is another feast—how quickly they come now! Times are changed. Formerly they were far apart, and we waited long for the sacrifice. Now they tread each other's hurrying heels."

"How many have you seen, grandmother?" asked the child, creeping closer.

"Many, many, my child! Two katuns have I lived through, and each katun is fifty-two years in length. And the gods were kind! I was not chosen for the sacrifice, though I was married late in life, for you must know that 'tis only the maidens who are taken, and none is exempt but the blind or lame. Even the wise and good Lela, your cousin, may be chosen when the fatal dice are thrown again, when the feast of the katun comes, two years hence. I have stood upon the housetop and seen a companion of my youth given to the gods, and then, years after, my daughters stood with me and beheld the same sight until it has grown an old tale to me. Yet we have always made merry, for who may mourn those who go to dwell with the god? Some day, they say, Quetzalcoatl, the fair god, yellow haired like the sun, whose child he is, will appear and claim the victim as his bride, but we have waited in vain, my Eltza, for many generations, and perhaps he has forgotten us down in the canyon. But we look for him, for when he comes there will be no more sacrifices, no more famine, no more plagues."

"Oh, I hope he will come!" said Eltza, taking her grandmother's hand.

"After the sacrifice is finished," continued the old woman, "the people break forth in songs of gladness and make merry with shouts and feasting all that day until the sun goes down, but the god knows, and his servant Intzu knows, the secret wailings and sorrow in the houses of his people, who fear that the next feast will take from some dwelling the light thereof forever."

"But Quetzalcoatl may come today, grandmother."

"Alas, my Eltza, I fear not; the hope of it long ago faded in my breast."

"I shall watch for him," said the child, "and I believe he has been waiting for our Ainee to grow up, and he will come and take her."

"Perhaps," said Intzu with a heavy sigh as the flood of memories surged over her mind; "but come, they are nearly ready."

Then rising, she turned and called to some one within:

"Lela, my own, we must go. Iklapel stands prepared to give the signal, and everything is ready."

In a moment there appeared at the door a girl whose tall figure formed a dazzling picture against the darkness of the interior. Bending with stately grace she came into the light clad in a clinging gown of pale blue cotton, which revealed the superb outlines of her form. Her eyes were a deep blue, and her golden hair, tinged with a suggestion of auburn, and her white face upon which the blue veins showed in her excitement, made her seem like a vision of some Norseman's daughter—a child of some snowland of the north. A lovely face, with grave, serious eyes and a mouth of wondrous beauty, and yet so strong and earnest, and withal showing a capacity for loving—a passionate mouth, formed for kisses and tender smiles.

She was very pale and her lips were compressed with emotion, and there was a look of indignation and protest in her eyes which showed to plainly her thoughts.

"Must I go, grandmother? Can I not remain here? Oh, I cannot witness it!"

"My child," the old woman answered, "it is so—you must come. No one would be missed so quickly as you. The city's ruler is dead; you, his only daughter, cannot absent yourself from the great feast unnoticed. Already they have seen you, my darling, and many eyes are upon you. Chalpa now is looking at us, and he motions us to make haste."

"Yes, I feel his serpent eyes upon me, though I cannot look upon him. I will go; 'twill be but a little while."

She covered her hair and forehead with a white scarf, shielding her eyes from the sun, and with a visible effort at self control took the hand of the child Eltza and followed the bent form of the aged weaver.

As they took their places old Iklapel placed the tiara upon his head and the procession began to move. First came the body of priests in their white robes, a hundred or more, chanting a low monotonous song, followed by eight chiefs bearing a litter of wood covered with gold and decked with flowers, in which sat Ainee, a dark skinned girl of eighteen, already under the influence of the potent aitsi—a drink distilled from maize—and forming a picture that sent shudders through Lela's frame.

Then came the four death priests, swinging censors of gold and filling the air with an aromatic scent. Their faces were painted most skillfully to represent skulls; their heads were shaved, and their tightly fitting garments were likewise made to convey the idea of skeletons. The effect upon the minds of the people was ghastly and thrilling.

Behind them came the members of the order of the Kabilo, an ancient secret society, to the number of four hundred, clad in black, the foremost carrying a corpse between them. Many of them led little spotted dogs—a favorite form of sacrifice to Chalcu, the serpent, the dread god of evil.

Then came the principal families, in the order of their rank and wealth, with bearers of food, drink, flowers and fruits for sacrifice at the different altars, which were located at intervals all around the great court. The populace followed, in less order and with more or less disputing, and stretched out the long parade until the rear nearly touched the leaders and all could see the entire ceremonies.

When order had been attained they moved slowly and with great solemnity toward a huge heap of wood upon which had been cast the sweepings of the houses, old utensils and clothing, baskets and fishing nets—in fact everything that would be renewed yearly in the household. This was ignited with a brand from the sacred fire by Kulcan, who, covered with small bells and attired in a gorgeous feather robe, marched slightly in advance, with much show of pomp, the priests chanting solemnly.

The procession moved on to a large stone altar, upon which rested the figure of a woman, most hideously carved, bearing in her arms maize and other fruits. This was Ixcan-leox, the goddess of maize. To her was sacrificed bread and pinon nuts and all manner of produce of the fields, brought in baskets and laid around the altar. Four chiefs stood at the corners and held aloft a red cord, under which all who had purified themselves by fasting and dreaming were permitted to enter. Before Ixcan-leox they burned little balls of incense, each casting his ball into the braziers of gold, while the people prayed silently, kneeling, for good and bounteous crops.

Then they moved onward to the altar of Am, the sacred stone, the emblem of life, some holding it to be but the ancient symbol of the sun god himself. It was simply an upright conical stone standing upon a pedestal; before it, in a great fire, they sacrificed sheep and rabbits, also wounding themselves and dropping their blood into a number of braziers set

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

ANNA RUG,
Plaintiff,
vs.
FRANK SELNER and MARY SELNER,
Defendants.

By virtue of, and pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and order of sale rendered, and made in the above entitled action dated on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1895, and duly docketed in said County; I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said county and State on the 25th day of August A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described Mortgaged premises duly adjudged to be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the said judgment, interest and costs of sale to wit:

SiLot Number Seven, (7), in Block Number Six, (6), in J. M. Keenans Addition to the Village (now city), Rhinelander according to the recorded plat thereof in the County of Oneida and State of Wisconsin.

Dated July 8th, 1896. H. F. SMITH, Sheriff.
L. J. BILLINGS, Att'y for Plaintiffs. G-w-29-a27

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